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"READ!" SAID TORONTHAL, HOLDING OUT THE PAPER TO SARCANY. "READ!"

Mathias Sandorf.

—BY—

JULES VERNE.

AUTHOR OF "JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH," "TRIP TO THE MOON," "AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS," "MICHAEL STROGOFF," "TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA," ETC., ETC.

[TRANSLATION COPYRIGHTED, 1885.]

[CHAPTER SIX—CONCLUDED.]

"Writ all those words in a line, one after the other," said the banker.

"And why?"

"To see."

Sarcany obeyed; and he obtained the following:

hazrxeirgnohaledecnednepednilruopessamnetnorevelessuotetseirtedzerrevnesuonsuoveuqlangisreimerpuaterptsetuot

The letters had scarcely been written before Toronthal snatched the paper from Sarcany and read it and gave a shout. It was the banker who now lost his head. Sarcany thought he had gone mad.

"Read!" said Toronthal, holding out the paper to Sarcany. "Read!"

"Read!"

"Yes! don't you see that, before they used the grating, Count Sandorf's correspondents wrote the letter backwards?"

Sarcany took the paper, and this is what he read, proceeding from the last to the first:

"Tout est pret. Au premier signal que vous nous enverrez de Trieste, tous se leveront en masse pour l'independence de la Hongrie. Xrzah.

"And the four last letters?" he asked.

"An agreed-upon signature, or something to fill up," said Toronthal.

"Oh, then! 'All is ready. At the first signal you send us from Trieste, all of us will rise together for the independence of Hungary!' That is it, is it? Well, we have got them at last!

"But the police have not got them!"

"That is my business."

"You will act with great secrecy?"

"That is my business." said Sarcany. "The Governor of Trieste shall be the only person to know the names of the two honest patriots who have nipped in its bud this conspiracy against the empire of Austria!"

And as he spoke, the mockery of each tone and gesture betrayed the true feeling with which he uttered the words.

"And now I have nothing else to do," said the banker.

"Nothing," answered Sarcany, "except to take your share of the profit."

"When?"

"When the three heads fall which are worth a million apiece."

Toronthal and Sarcany bid each other adieu. If they wished to gain anything out of the secret that chance had handed over to them they must be quick and denounce the conspirators before the plot broke out.

Sarcany returned to Zathmar's house as if nothing had occurred, and went on with the accounts. His work was nearly finished. Count Sandorf, in thanking him for the zeal he had shown, told him that he should not require his services after the next eighteen days.

"To Sarcany's mind this meant that about that time the signal was to be given from Trieste to the chief of Hungarian towns.

He continued, therefore, to watch with the greatest care, but so as to give rise to no suspicion, all that took place in Zathmar's house. And he played his part so well, he seemed so imbued with liberal ideas, and had taken so little pains to hide the invincible repulsion he said he felt for the Germans, that Sandorf thought of giving him a post later on, when the rising should have made Hungary a free country. It was not so with Borik, who had never got over the first feeling of dislike with which the young man had inspired him.

Sarcany neared his triumph.

It was on the 9th of June that Count Sandorf had agreed with his friends to give the signal, and the 8th had come.

But the informer had been at work.

In the evening, about eight o'clock, the police suddenly entered Zathmar's house. Resistance was impossible. Count Sandorf, Count Zathmar, professor Bathory, Sarcany himself, who made no protest, and Borik were secretly arrested.

CHAPTER VII

THE TRIAL.

Istria, which became part of Austria-Hungary in accordance with the treaty of 1815, is a triangular peninsular of which the isthmus forms the base. This peninsula extends from the Gulf of Trieste to the Gulf of Quarnero; and along the coast line are several harbors. Among others, almost at the extreme southern point, is Pola, which the Government was then forming into a dockyard and arsenal of the first rank.

The province more especially on its western coast is still Italian, and even Venetian in its customs and language. The Slave element still struggles with the Italian element, and the German element has some difficulty in maintaining its influence.

There are several important towns on the coast and in the interior. Among these are Capo d'Istria and Pirano, whose population is almost entirely employed in the salt works at the mouths of the Risano and Corna-Lunga; Parenzo, the headquarters of the Istrian Diet and the residence of the Bishop; Rivigno, rich in its olive trees, and Pola, where tourists find interest in the superb monuments of Roman origin, and which is destined to become the most important military port in the Adriatic.

But neither of these towns have the right to call itself the capital of Istria. The place that bears that title is Pisino, situated almost in the centre of the triangle, and thither, unknown to them, the prisoners were about to be taken after their secret arrest.

At the door of Zathmar's house a post-chaise was waiting. The four prisoners entered it, and two of the Austrian police, who were put in charge during the journey, took their places beside them. They were thus prevented from exchanging a word which might in any way compromise them or lead to a mutual understanding before their appearance in the dock.

An escort of twelve mounted gendarmes, commanded by a lieutenant, took up their positions in front, behind and at the doors of the carriage, and ten minutes afterwards they were out of the town. Borik was taken direct to the prison at Trieste, and there put into solitary confinement.

Where were the prisoners going? In what fortress of the Austrian Government were they to be lodged, since the castle at Trieste was not to receive them? Count Sandorf and his friends would have been glad to know, but they tried to discover in vain.

The night was dark. By the light of the carriage lamps only the first rank of the mounted escort could be seen. The pace was rapid. Sandorf, Bathory and Zathmar remained motionless and silent in their corners. Sarcany did not seek to break the silence, either to protest against his arrest or to ask why the arrest had been made.

After leaving Trieste the post-chaise made a bend which took it obliquely towards the coast. Count Sandford, amid the noise of the trotting horses and the jingling sabres, could hear the distant murmur of the surf on the rocks along the shore. For a moment a few lights shone out in the night, and almost immediately disappeared. This was the small town of Muggia, which the post chase had just passed without halting. Then Sandorf noticed that the road lay into the interior.

At eleven o'clock the chase stopped to change horses. It was only at a farm, where the horses were waiting ready to be harnessed. It was not a post-station.

The escort resumed its journey. The carriage passed along a road among the vineyards where the vines interlaced themselves in festoons to the branches of the mulberry trees. The road was flat and the carriage made rapid progress. The darkness now grew more profound, for heavy clouds, brought up by a violent sirocco from the southeast, covered the sky; and although the windows were let down from time to time to admit a little fresh air—for the nights are warm in Istria—it was impossible to distinguish anything even close at hand. Although Sandorf and his friends noted every incident on the road, the direction of the wind and the time elapsed since their departure, they could not discover the direction in which the carriage was traveling. The object was doubtless to keep it as secret as possible, so that their place of confinement should not be known to the public.

About two o'clock in the morning they again changed horses. As at the first change, the halt did not last five minutes.

Count Sandorf thought he could make out in the gloom a few houses at the end of a road, as though on the extreme outskirt of a town.

This was Buje, the chief place of a district situated about twenty miles south of Muggia.

As soon as the horses were put to the carriage lieutenant spoke a few words to the postillion in a low tone, and the chaise set off at a gallop.

At half-past three o'clock the day began to dawn. An hour later the position of the rising sun would have shown them the direction in which they were going, but the police shut down the shutters, and the interior of the carriage was plunged into complete darkness.

Neither Count Sandorf nor his friends made the least observation. It would not have been replied to; that was certain. The best thing to do was to submit and wait.

An hour or two afterwards—it was difficult to reckon how the time went—the post-chaise stopped for the last time, and the change of horses was very quickly performed at Visinada.

As they left here all that could be noticed was that the road had become very hard. The shouts of the postillion, the cracking of his whip, incessantly urged the horses forward, and the shoes rattled on the hard, stony ground of a mountainous region. A few hills with little clumps of grayish trees could be made out on the horizon. Two or three times the prisoners heard the sounds of a flute. They came from the young shepherds who were playing their curious tunes as they gathered together their flocks of black goats, but this afforded no sufficient indication of the country the prisoners were passing through. That had to be found out without seeing it.

About nine o'clock the chaise went off in quite a different direction. Unless they were mistaken they were descending rapidly after having reached the highest point of their journey the speed was much increased, and occasionally the wheels had to be skidded.

In fact, after leading through the hilly country commanded by Mont Majeur, the road drops down obliquely as it approaches Pisino. Although the town is very much above sea level it seems to be in a deep valley to judge from the neighboring hills. Some distance before it is reached the campanile above the houses picturesquely grouped on the hillside becomes visible.

Pisino is the chief place of the district, and contains about 24,000 inhabitants. It is situated almost in the centre of the peninsula, and particularly at fair time a large business is done among the mixed population of Morlaques, Sclaves of different tribes, and even Tsiganes, who flourish there.

The capital of Istria is an old city, and has retained its feudal character. This strikingly appears in the ancient castle, which towers above several more modern military establishments where the administration of the government is carried on.

It was in the courtyard of this castle that the post-chaise stopped on the 9th of June, about ten o'clock in the morning, after a journey of fifteen hours. Count Sandorf, his two companions and Sarcany left the vehicle, and a few minutes afterwards were shown into separate vaulted cells.

Although they had had no communication with each other, and had not been able to exchange ideas in any way, yet Sandorf, Zathmar and Bathory were all engaged in pondering over the same subject. How had the secret of the plot been discovered? Had the police come on the track by chance? There had recently been no correspondence between Trieste and the Hungarian and Transylvanian towns. Was there a traitor in the camp? But who could be the traitor? Confidence had been placed in none. There were no papers to fall into a spy's hands. All the documents had been destroyed. Had they rummaged the most secret corners of the Acquedotta they would not have found a single suspicious note! And that is what had happened. The police had discovered nothing—except the grating, which Zathmar had not destroyed incase he wanted it for further use. But unhappily the grating was serious evidence, for it was impossible to explain its use except as a means of ciphered correspondence.

In fact, everything rested on the copy of the message that Sarcany, with Toronthal's connivance, had handed over to the Governor of Trieste after having made out its real meaning. But, unfortunately, that was quite enough to make good the accusation of conspiring against the state; and it has been decided to bring Count Sandorf and his friends before a special tribunal, a military tribunal, which would proceed in military fashion.

Sarcany's game was a deep one, and he played it with the coolness and deliberation that distinguished him. He had allowed himself to be arrested, to be convicted, if need be, on the understanding that he should receive a pardon; and in this way he hoped to disarm suspicion.

Sandorf was completely deceived by him—and who would not have been?—and resolved to do his utmost to clear him of the charge. It would not be difficult, he thought, to show that Sarcany had taken no part in the conspiracy, that he was merely an accountant only recently introduced into Zathmar's house to arrange certain private matters which in no way had reference to the plot. If needful, he could call Silas Toronthal to testify to the young man's innocence. There could be no doubt, therefore, that Sarcany would be found innocent of having been either a principal of accessory, in the event of the prosecution being persisted in.

The Austrian Government knew nothing of the conspiracy beyond what they heard at Trieste. The conspirators of Hungary and Transylvania remained absolutely unknown. There was no trace in existence of their complicity in the plot. Sandorf, Bathory and Zathmar need have felt no anxiety on this head. As far as they were concerned they had made up their minds to deny everything until some material evidence was produced. In that case they knew that their lives were forfeited. Others would one day take up the movement that had now proved abortive. The cause of independence would find new leaders. If they were convicted they would avow what had been their hopes. They would show the object at which they had aimed, and which one day or the other would be attained.

It was not without some reason that Count Sandorf and his two friends thought that the action of the police had been restricted in the matter. At Buda, at Pesth, at Klausenburg, in all the towns in which the rising was to take place at the signal from Trieste inquiries had been made in vain. That was why the Government had arrested the chiefs so secretly at Trieste. They had sent them to Pisino, and desired that nothing should be known of the matter, in the hope that something would happen to betray the senders of the cipher message. The hope was not realized. The expected signal was not given. The movement was stopped for a time at least. The Government had to content itself with trying Sandorf and his companions for high treason.

The inquiries took several days; and it was not till the 20th of June that the proceedings began with the examination of the accused. They were not even confronted with each other, and were only to meet before their judges.

The chiefs of the Trieste conspiracy were, as we have said, to be tried before a court martial. The proceedings before such a court never take long, the trial is conducted very quickly, and there is no delay in the execution of the sentence.

It was so in this matter.

On the 25th of June the court martial met in one of the lower rooms of the fortress of Pisino, and the accused were brought before it. The proceedings did not take very long, and nothing startling was discovered.

The Court opened at nine o'clock in the morning. Count Sandorf, Count Zathmar and Professor Bathory, on the one side, and Sarcany on the other, saw each other for the first time since their imprisonment. The clasp of the hand which Sandorf and his friend interchanged as they met, gave yet another proof of their unanimity. A sign from Zathmar, and Bathory gave Sandorf to understand that they left him to speak for them. Neither would undertake the defence. All Sandorf had done up till then had been well done. All that he thought fit to say to the judges would be well said. The hearing was a public one. But few persons were present, for the affair had not yet transpired; and the spectators, some twenty in number, belonged to the staff of the castle.

The identity of the accused was first proved. Then, immediately afterwards, Sandorf asked the president the name of the place which he and his companions had been brought for trial, but no reply was given to the question.

The identity of Sarcany was likewise established. He still did nothing to distinguish his case from that of his companions.

Then the fac-simile of the message handed over to the police was produced and the accused were asked if they remembered receiving the original. They replied that it was the duty of the prosecution to prove that they received it.

At this reply the grating which had been found in Zathmar's desk was produced.

Sandorf and his companions could not deny that the grating had been in their possession. They did not try to. To such material evidence there was no reply. The application of the grating permitted the cryptographic letter to be read, and the letter must consequently have been received.

And thus they learned how the secret of the conspiracy had been discovered and the basis on which the prosecution was originated.

From this time forward question and answer passed rapidly and clearly told the story.

Sandorf denied nothing. He spoke on behalf of his two friends. A movement intended to bring about the separation of Hungary from Austria and the autonomic reconstitution of the kingdom of the ancient Magyars had been organized by them. Had they not been arrested it would shortly have broken out, and Hungary would have reconquered its independence. Sandorf claimed to be the chief of the conspiracy, and insisted that his fellow-prisoners were merely his agents. But Zathmar and Bathory protested against this contention, and claimed the honor of having been his accomplices and desired to share his fate.

When the President interrogated the prisoners as to their dealings with others they refused to reply. Not a name was given.

"You have now three heads," said Sandorf, "and that must be enough for you."

Three heads only, for Sandorf then set himself to exculpating Sarcany, a young clerk employed in Count Zathmar's house on the recommendation of Silas Toronthal.

Sarcany could not confirm what Sandorf stated. He knew nothing of the conspiracy. He had been greatly surprised to learn that in this quiet house on the Acquedotto a plot was in progress against the safety of the State. If he had made no protest when he was arrested it was because he had no idea what it was all about.

Neither Count Sandorf nor Sarcany had any difficulty in proving this—and it is probable that the Court had already made up his mind in the matter. At the suggestion of the Judge Advocate the charge against Sarcany was then and there abondoned.

By two o'clock in the afternoon the pleadings were all over, and the sentence was given without even an adjournment. Count Mathias Sandorf, Count Ladislas Zathmar and Professor Stephen Bathory were found guilty of high treason against the State and sentenced to death.

The prisoners were to be shot in the courtyard of the castle.

The execution was to take place within forty-eight hours. Sarcany was to be kept in custody until the closing of the jail books, which would not take place until after the execution of the sentence.

By the same judgment all the possessions of the prisoners were confiscated. The prisoners were then removed.

CHAPTER VIII.

AFTER THE SENTENCE.

Sarcany was taken back to the cell he occupied at the bottom of an elliptic corridor on the second floor of the donjon. Sandorf and his two friends, during the last hours of life that remained to them, were quartered in a large cell on the same level, exactly at the end of the major axis of the ellipse which this corridor made. The secret was now known. The condemned were to be left together until their execution.

This was a consolation, even a pleasure for them, when they found themselves alone and allowed to give way to feelings which they could not at first restrain.

"My friends," said Sandorf, "I am the cause of your deaths! But I have nothing to ask your pardon for! We worked for the independence of Hungary! Our cause was just! It is our duty to defend her! It is an honor to die for her!"

"Mathias," said Bathory, "we thank you for having associated us with you in the patriotic work which would have been the work of all your life—"

"As we are associated with you in death!" added Zathmar.

Then during a momentary silence the three gazed round the gloomy cell in which they were to spend their last hours. A narrow window some four or five feet high, cut through the thick wall of the donjon, let in a certain amount of light. There were three iron bedsteads, a few chairs, a table and a shelf or two, on which were a few articles of crockery.

Zathmar and Bathory were soon lost in thought.

Sandorf began to walk up and down the cell.

Zathmar was alone in the world, had no family ties and no near relations. There was only his old servant, Borik, to mourn for him.

It was not so with Bathory. His death would not only prove a blow to himself. He had a wife and son whom it would reach. That wife and child might even die! And if they survived him, how were they to live? What was to be the future of a penniless woman and her eight-year-old child? Had Bathory possessed any property, how much of it would remain after a judgment which directed it to be confiscated and sentenced him to death?

As for Sandorf, all his past life returned to him! His wife came to him! His little daughter came—a child of two years old, now left to the care of the steward. And there were his friends whom he had led to ruin! He asked himself if he had done well, if he had not gone farther than his duty towards his country required? Would that the punishment had fallen on him alone, and not upon those that were innocent!

"No! no! I have only done my duty!" he said to himself. "My country before all, and above all!"

At five o'clock a warder entered the cell, placed the dinner on the table, and went out again without saying a word. Sandorf would have liked to know in what fortress he was kept a prisoner, but as the President of the court-martial had not thought fit to answer the question it was quite certain that the warder would not give the information.

The prisoners hardly touched the dinner which had been prepared for them. They passed the rest of the day talking on various matters, in the hope that their abortive movement would one day be resumed. Very often they returned to the incidents of the trial.

"We now know," said Zathmar, "why we have been arrested, and how the police discovered us from that letter which they came across."

"Yes, Ladislas," said Sandorf, "but into whose hands did that message, which was one of the last we received, at first fall, and who copied it?"

"And when it was copied," asked Bathory, "how did they read it without the grating?"

"The grating must have been stolen," said Sandorf.

"Stolen! and and by whom?" asked Zathmar. "The day we were arrested it was still in the drawer on my desk, whence the police took it."

This was indeed inexplicable. That the letter had been found on the pigeon; that it had been copied before being sent to its destination; that the house where the person to whom it was addressed had been discovered—all that could be explained. But that the cryptographic despatch could have been deciphered without the grating by which it had been formed was incomprehensible.

"And besides," continued Sandorf, "we know that the letter was read, and it could not have been read without the grating! It was this letter which put the police on our traces, and it was on it that the whole charge was based."

"It matters very little, after all," answered Bathory.

"On the contrary, it does matter," said Sandorf. "We have been betrayed! And if there has been a traitor—not to know—"

Sandorf suddenly stopped. The name of Sarcany occurred to him; but he abandoned the thought at once without caring to communicate it to his companions.

Far into the night Sandorf and his companions continue their conversation on all that was unintelligible with regard to these matters.

In the morning they were awakened from sound sleep by the entry of the warder. It was the morning of their last day but one. The execution was fixed to take place in twenty-four hours from then.

Bathory asked the warder if he might be permitted to see his family.

The warder replied that he had no orders on the subject. It was not likely that the Government would consent to give the prisoners this last consolation, inasmuch as they had conducted the affair throughout with the greatest secrecy, and not even the name of the fortress which served them as a prison had been revealed.

"If we write letters, will they be forwarded? asked Sandorf.

"I will bring you paper, pens and ink," replied the warder; "and I promise to give your letters into the Governor's hands."

"We are much obliged to you," said Sandorf. "If you do that, you do all you can! How shall we reward you?

"Your thanks are sufficient, gentlemen," said the warder, who could not conceal his emotion.

He soon brought in the writing materials. The prisoners spent the greater part of the day in making their last arrangements. Sandorf said all that a father's heart could prompt in his instructions regarding his baby girl, who would soon be an orphan; Bathory all that a husband and a father could think of in bidding a loving farewell to his wife and son: Zathmar all that a master could say to an old servant who remained his only friend.

But during the day, although absorbed in their writing, how many times did they stop to listen! How many times did they seek to discover if some distant noise was not coming along the corridors of the donjon! How many times did it seem to them as though the door of their cell had opened, and that they were to be permitted one last embrace of wife, son or daughter! That would have been some consolation! But, in truth, the pittiless order deprived them of this last adieu and spared them the heart-rending scene.

The door did not open. Doubtless neither Mme. Bathory or her son, nor the steward, Lendeck, to whose care Sandorf's daughter had been given, knew no more where the prisoners were taken to after their arrest than Borik in his prison at Trieste. Doubtless also, neither of them knew of the doom in store for the conspirators.

Thus passed the earlier hours of the day. Occasionally Sandsord and his friends would talk for a while. Occasionally they would be silent for some time, and then the whole of their lives would be lived over again in their memories with an intensity of impression quite supernatural. It was not with the past, as affecting the past, that they were entirely concerned; the recollections seemed all to shape themselves with a view to the present. Was it then, a prescience of that eternity which was about to open on them, of that incomprehensible and incommensurate state of things which is called the infinite?

Bathory and Zathmar abandoned themselves without reserve to their reveries, but Sandorf was invincibly dominated by an idea which had taken possession of him. He could not doubt but what there had been treachery in this mysterious affair. For a man of his character to die without punishing the traitor, whosoever he was, without knowing even who had betrayed him, was to die twice over. Who had got hold of this message to which the police owed the discovery of the conspiracy and the arrest of the conspirators? Who had read it, who had given it up, who had sold it, perhaps? Pondering over this insoluble problem, Sandorf's excited brain became a prey to a sort of fever. And while his friends wrote on or remained silent and motionless, he strode uneasy and agitated, pacing the floor of his cell like a wild beast shut up in a cage.

A phenomenon—strange but not unintelligible in accordance with acoustical law—came at last to his aid and whispered the secret he had despaired of discovering.

Several times he had stopped short as he turned at the angle which the dividing wall of the cell made with the main wall of the corridor, on to which the different cells opened. In this angle, just where the door was hinged, he seemed to hear a murmur of voices, distant and hardly recognizable. At first he paid no attention to this, but suddenly a name was pronounced—his own—and he listened intently. At once he detected an acoustical phenomenon, such as is observable in the interiors of galleries and domes or under vaults of ellipsoidal form. The voice traveling from one point of the ellipse, after following the contour of the walls without being perceptible at any intermediate point, is plainly heard at the other focus. Such is the phenomenon met with in the crypts of the Pantheon in Paris, in the interior of the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, and in the whispering gallery at St. Paul's in London. The faintest word uttered at one focus of these curves is distinctly heard at the focus opposite.

There could be no doubt that the two or more persons who were talking either in the corridor or in a cell situated at the end of the diameter, the vocal point of which was close to the door of the cell occupied by Sandorf.

By a sign he called his companions to him. The three stood listening.

Fragments of phrases distinctly reached their ears; phrases broken off and dying away as every now and then the speaker moved from and towards the point whose position determined the phenomenon.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1886.

Samuel Rhodes, the Democratic member of the Delaware County Board of Auditors, has refused to approve that portion of the County Treasurer's report in which the bill of the firm of Vernon & Cooper, publishers of the *Delaware County American*, for printing the advertisement of the Mercantile Appraiser's report is charged against the county. Rhodes claims that the advertisement in the *American* was not authorized by the Appraiser and this is admitted by Senator Cooper's firm, who published the report on the interpretation of the law which provides that it shall appear in three of the county papers including the official organs of the two political parties. The proprietors of the *American* assumed that the journal was the official organ of the Republican party in Delaware county, printed the advertisement and received the money through an order from the Auditor General's office, obtained by Senator Cooper's influence.

A friend at court is sometimes a good thing to have. The law requires that the Mercantile Appraiser shall certify that the papers asking for pay were selected by him to publish the list, but the Auditor General paid the bill of the Republican state chairman without compliance with the law.

CONCERNING LIBRARIES.

And especially concerning law libraries, in which it seems to me a great revolution and reform might and should be made. The small, compact and neat law library is a thing of the past. Of the making of law books there is no end. Subjects are sub-divided and large and expensive volumes written upon branches which, a few years ago, were sufficiently treated in a chapter or division of a volume. On one single subject, that of "Corporations," legislation and litigation have evolved hundreds of volumes, and railroad reports are coming to be a nuisance, and a cumberer of the shelves. And what is still more frightful they are being produced by the Courts and the reporters by the dozen a year.

Every large county in the State must have its legal journal, and the weekly issues are forced upon the attention of the Bar of the State, and support vehemently urged. I do not mean to say these publications are of no value—far from it. It is the fact of their value to the busy practitioner, that causes the trouble, for it must be admitted that much of the matter in them is mere padding. Still they exist and in most cases give good reason for continuing to exist. And it is to be feared that instead of diminishing they may increase; though the new enterprise of the County Court Reports is a step in the right direction, and may prevent some and absorb others.

The date of our first reported Supreme Court case in Dallas is 1754, and up to 1854, one hundred years, there were only eighty-six volumes issued. From 1854 to 1884, only thirty years, there are eighty-six more, and these do not include Grant and Pennypacker. And if to these we add the side reports, making several hundred volumes more, it can be easily seen that we need not go outside of Pennsylvania to overwhelm the poor country lawyer with books, and distract the judges with conflicting decisions which are called authorities, and altogether making confusion worse confounded. But in addition to all this, the reports from sister States and of the Supreme Court of the United States are thrust upon us; and as if there were not yet enough, the "American Decisions" begin out in California, and propose to come from the beginning of the government to the year 1869; and there the "American Reports" begin and propose to continue for all time to come," and we may well repeat the agonizing cry of Solomon, "Of the making of books there is no end."

But after all, this is only the beginning of sorrows. There are cart loads of books upon evidence, civil and criminal, upon Bankruptcy, upon Liens, upon Affidavits of Defense, Mechanics' Liens, Saving Funds, Married Women. Divorce, the Domestic Relations, and about every other subject with which the courts are called upon to deal.

It is manifest that the money invested in books and book cases is enormous, far beyond that it should be or need be, and it is in this matter especially, where revolution and reform must be made. A few considerations and figures will show what could be done and what soon must be done.

There are forty members of the Bar in Columbia County, and it is safe to say that there are twenty-five complete sets of the Reports of our Supreme Court in the county, and also numerous incomplete ones; together with several thousand volumes of outside Reports and text books of the law. Including the collection in the Bar office in the Court House, it is safe to say that the law books in Columbia county cost not less than thirty thousand dollars; and many of them are duplicated, as it were, more than twenty times over. The cases and shelves for the care of these books cost more than a thousand dollars. This is a dreadful waste of money. Ten thousand dollars would probably pay for all the separate works and reports in all the libraries in the county; and ten dollars a piece annually would keep the library stocked with all the necessary current law literature.

If all the law libraries in Bloomsburg were put into a joint stock concern, with duplicates of the Reports, and a proper and convenient building erected for the purpose, the tax for law books, which now runs to hundreds of dollars a year, would be a mere bagatelle. The capitalist who would erect such a building would make a profitable investment, and all parties would be benefitted. Take a building in which three or four lawyers are tenants; if there was one good, warm, well lighted room for a common library, one-fourth as many books as are now provided by them would be enough, and they would have the use and advantage of a large library at small cost.

Fifty volumes of working books would be all that any lawyer would need in his office; and he could examine his authorities at his good leisure, at his table in the common library room, and with the use of five times as many books as he could own himself. His stock in this Library company would be valuable, and could be sold as new members were desirous to come in and use, for a few hundred dollars, a library worth thousands. J. G. F.

An Act.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WOLVES, WILDCATS, FOXES, MINKS, HAWKS, WEASELS AND OWLS, IN THIS COMMONWEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That for the benefit of agriculture and for the protection of game within this Commonwealth, there is hereby established the following premiums for the destruction of certain noxious animals and birds, to be paid by the respective counties, in which the same are slain, namely: for every wild cat two dollars, for every red or gray fox one dollar, for every mink fifty cents, for every weasel fifty cents, for every hawk fifty cents, and for every owl, except the Arcadian screech or barn owl, which is hereby exempted from the provisions of this act, fifty cents.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of any person, having killed any animal or bird mentioned in the first section of this act, and who is desirous of availing himself of the premiums therein provided, to produce such slain animal or bird before any magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace of the county, in which the same was killed, and make affidavit of the time and place of killing the same. *Provided*, That the pelt, if entire from the tip of the nose of any such animal, may be produced in lieu of the same, when so preferred; and upon the reception of any such animal, or pelt, or bird it shall be the duty of such magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace, in the presence of said person killing such animal, or bird, and one elector of the county, to cut off the ears of such animal or the head of such bird, and in the presence of said persons, burn the same.

SECTION 3. Upon the destruction of the ears or heads as aforesaid, the magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace shall give to the person producing such animal or bird, a certificate of compliance with the provisions of this act directed to the commissioners of the county, in which such animal or bird was slain, which certificate shall contain the following facts, the kind of animal, or bird killed, when, where and by whom killed, and the date by whom and in the presence of what elector the ears of said animal or head of said bird was destroyed, and upon the production of such certificate, the said commissioners shall give an order upon the county treasurer for the payment of the premium or premiums provided by this act; and it shall be the further duty of the magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace taking the affidavit, provided in the second section of this act, to file the same forthwith, or cause the same to be filed, in the office of the commissioners of the county, and upon filing the same, the said magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace shall receive from the county stock, the sum of twenty cents, in full compensation for all services under this act.

SECTION 4. If any person shall wilfully and fraudulently collect any premium or premiums, provided by this act, or shall aid, assist or abet in any official capacity, or otherwise, in the same, he, she or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, they shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or either, or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 5. Any or all laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 23d day of June, A. D. 1885.

ROBT. E. PATTISON.

The Eight Hour Law.

THE PRESIDENT DECLARES IN ITS FAVOR.

In a recent interview President Cleveland said, concerning the eight hour law: "I believe that the law is a sound and good one and that it should be enforced to the letter. I have no information regarding instances of its violation or evasion, but if such instances are presented to me I will see that the abuse is remedied and the full spirit of the law enforced, which I understand to be to pay workmen in the government employ for eight hours' work daily what is paid outside of the government employ for a full day's work. The government cannot afford to set the example of non-enforcement and non-observance of its own enactments."

The President further said: "I appreciate the effect upon the mechanics of the country of the constantly increasing use of labor-saving machinery and I can think of no more practical relief for the unemployed surplus labor than the occupation by it of the public lands. I do not hesitate to say that I am heartily in favor of any feasible plan for the encouragement and assistance, if need be, of prospective American settlers upon the pulic domain by the General Government."

In this the President expressed some very radical views upon the subject of the occupation of vast tracts of public land by foreign capitalists. The President seemed desirous of impressing upon his hearer his willingness to heartily co-operate with Congress in any efforts it may make to elevate the working class and improve the social condition of the bread-winners.

Miss Cleveland at Muncy.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HOW SHE TAUGHT SCHOOL AND CLIMBED TREES IN LYCOMING COUNTY.

"You know, of course," said a Clinton township gentlemen to a *Telegram* representative recently, "that Miss Rose Cleveland, the President's sister, was a teacher in the Muncy Seminary at one time?"

"So I've heard," said the *Telegram* man. "How long ago was that?"

"About ten years. Miss Cleveland was not over twenty-five years old when she came to Muncy and during her stay there she became quite popular. To give you an idea of her disposition: One prominent lady of Muncy conceived a strong aversion to Miss Cleveland upon first meeting her. The latter thereupon determined to make this particular lady the very best friend she had in Muncy. Not only did she make this determination, but she accomplished it, and before she left Muncy the lady in question held her in very high regard and had become her warm and devoted friend.

"She has since paid frequent and extended visits to Miss Cleveland at her home at Patent. Among her other close friends were Mrs. Patton and daughter, of our township, where she often visited. She also visited the family of Colonel Lilley, who is a son-in law of Mrs. Patton. She enjoyed her visits to these farm houses exceedingly and made herself entirely at home. She was very practical and sensible and adapted herself perfectly to the situation wherever she went. At Mrs. Patton's she was in the habit of climbing a large apple tree that stood in the yard and seating herself in the fork of the tree. There she would remain for hours, reading some favorite book. At this time she was familiarly called 'Johnny' Cleveland. She did not forget her friends after leaving here, either, but has kept up correspondence ever since. Letters have been received from her by these families since she has been living in the White House. She has also sent them her pictures and they have received invitations to visit her at the capital.

"A lady at Muncy attended one of her receptions at the White House. The hostess promptly recognized her and said: 'Are you here Mary? Don't go away, I want to have a talk with you.'"

"Do you think Rose has much influence with Grover?" the gentleman was asked.

"Has she? You can depend upon it she has. Why one of her old friends here thought he would like to have a position in the Patent Office. He wrote to Miss Cleveland, stating his desire in that direction, and almost by return mail he received a letter conveying the coveted appointment. Oh, yes, she has plenty of influence with Grover."

"It has been claimed that Miss Cleveland helped write the message; do you think she did?"

"Well, I heard a lady who is well acquaited with Miss Cleveland and who is thoroughly familiar with her literary style say: 'If the President's sister did not write three-fourths of his late message then I am worse mistaken than I've ever been in my life before.'"

The same gentleman assured the *Telegram* correspondent that Miss Cleveland while with the Muncy Seminary displayed a strength of character, a self reliance and a degree of literary ability that attracted attention at the time, and those who then became acquainted with her have not been surprised at the prominence she has since attained to, aside from the distinction involved in being the mistress of the White House. The people about Muncy are naturally very proud at having known a lady who is now in such an exalted position.—*Elmira Telegram.*

THE NATION'S FUTURE.

Governments and nations have their origin in a higher than an inherent power—hence, like individuals, are born to die, to live and serve their day and generation—then perish. Their deeds are, and should be, put upon record for future judgment by succeeding generations to profit withal. Like individuals, they are subject to malignant convulsions that threaten their existence at every stage by sudden and open rupture, or, afflicted with diseases milder in form that may be overcome by reform, and prolong their existence to a more mature age. Our country's hope is in the rising generation. Since all the flood gates of light and knowledge incidental to science and art, wealth and renown, civilization and enterprise have been lifted up, and the mighty rush of general intelligence has swept away types and shadows, ignorance and superstition, and upon the surface of the current carries the driftwood of vice, immorality and crime in every channel and avenue of liberty and justice, forming formidable gorges and obstructions that either menace or threaten destruction to society at large, and more especially to society in local communities. Hence we said, that in the rising generation is the hope of our country, since to them will be submitted issues more profound and momentous in importance, hence, greater responsibilities will devolve upon them. Reformers are to-day upon the active arena that belongs to future generations, preparing the way by their praiseworthy deeds that will lead to the abolishment and exclusion of many evils now sanctioned and protected by law. This will be a necessary result for the perpetuation of our free institutions, and more particularly for the protection against the continual and unlawful encroachments of evil upon society. There are but two classes that enter into the composition of society, both of which struggle for supremacy and leadership; and to further their causes make use of all the power and influence they can bring to bear upon each. These two classes may be known as the law loving, or, law abiding, and the insubordinate, and in these two classes are visibly manifest the two spiritual kingdoms—the "Powers of Righteousness" and the "Powers of Darkness." Insubordination is due largely to a lack of exercise of parental authority which gives rise to insubordination to still higher authority, and which is daily augmenting both as to numbers and magnitude. And the final issue will be the struggle between our liberties and despotism. This end can only be averted by wise, prompt and energetic action of the rising and future generations. They will not dare to parley and compromise with wicked and questionable customs as their fathers did, as the lines between these classes will be more closely drawn as time rolls on. The laws in the future will necessarily become more speedy and effectual in the punishment of crime, or, insubordination will be kept at bay only at the point of a bayonet. All our cities are governed to-day, more by police force (?) than by civil laws. On account of the lenity and delay of the laws and punishment of crime, the lawless have lost all terror for civil laws. Behold the chronology of crime the press is daily exhibiting to public view all over our land; then infer from such a record whether future generations will, or not, successfully grapple with many of the evils that are alarmingly prevalent to day. But we are told that "society has no cure for its ills," "no balm for its wounds." If that be true where then shall we look or hope for the ideal society promised by so many through reformation by expulsion of many of the present evils through the enforcement of compulsory laws? It is evident to all that a crisis is approaching which many believe to culminate in a deadly conflict between "capital and labor." Of such a result we have not the remotest idea. But it has the appearance of an almost endless conflict between lawabiding citizens and indiscriminate and insubordinate communism. The furnace that is to burn the dross and purify the golden metal may not be clearly defined by any one; but its fires are kindled and daily fanned and the heating process in full operation; but the moulding remains in unseen hands X.

After five months of incessant burning the fire in Packer colliery No. 2, at Lost Creek has been subdued. Fifty thousand dollars was spent in extinguishing the flames. Work will resume this week.

Richard Curnan, a prominent coal operator of Mt. Carmel, died suddenly on Saturday, aged 63 years.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1886.

Skirmishing between the President and the Republican Senators; lively debates in the lower branch of Congress; notable speeches in the Senate; a Convention in behalf of the Mississippi river; and another by the National Board of Trade are features of the week at the Capital.

The controversy between the President and the majority in the Senate has reached an interesting point, and there is prospect of a political debate in that end of the Capital this week. The Republicans of the Senate determined long since to make as much trouble for the President and his party as they could. They will take every advantage within their reach to perplex and annoy the Administration. They assume this course to be a political duty, and their leaders, Edmunds, Hoar, Morrill, Sherman and others are thoroughly trained in all the arts of obstruction and legislative chicanery. They were drilling for this onslaught on the persons and policy composing the Administration.

Senator Edmunds proposes to begin the fight by offering his resolution calling upon the President to furnish information regarding the cases of removal of federal officials and his reasons for the same. The Democratic Senators are united and harmonious and will support Mr. Cleveland. They are getting ready for the discussion by holding caucuses and the Republicans are doing likewise.

There is no more bitter partisan in the Senate than chieftain Edmunds, of Vermont. He is the arch enemy of the Democratic party, and he shaped this little game while professing great admiration for the President's good intentions and an anxious desire for his success. He took pains to call at the White House at the time of Vice-President Hendrick's death and affected good will towards Mr. Cleveland by urging him not to attend the funeral at Indianapolis. Mr. Edmunds believes more in strategy than in violence, and he has laid his plan for entrapping the President very artfully. He would like above all things to convict Mr. Cleveland of inconsistency as a Civil Service Reformer and to trip the Administration.

President Cleveland's future course in the matter cannot be outlined. He has expressed his willingness to furnish the Senate with all the papers on file in the Departments bearing upon his appointments, and such documents have been sent. But whether or not he will agree to Mr. Edmunds' proposed demand remains to be seen. He may be relied upon for knowing his rights under the Constitution, and also the application of the Civil Tenure law to his appointments. He is not apt to be discourteous to the Republican majority in the Senate, but he is apt to maintain the authority of the Executive. The Senate may resent any refusal to furnish reasons for suspension or removal, but it can only reject nominations, or lay them over indefinitely.

The Senate has again been debating the old Electoral Court problem. Senator Sherman went at length into the issues involved, opposing all other plans and offering one of his own, to the effect that if the two Houses disagree, they shall meet in joint convention and elect a President. Other Presidential candidates besides the wily Senator from Ohio, discussed how the next vote for the Electoral College should be counted. These were Evarts, Mr. Hayes' Secretary of State, and Edmunds and Hoar, either of whom is reckoned as an eligible New England candidate if the other one can be gotten out of the way. Four other Presidential aspirants sat in a group, silent but alert listeners, turning occasionally to a neighbor and whispering with the emphasis of a clenched fist. These were Hawley, Harrison, Allison, and Cullom. The subject evidently had a personal interest for each, although Logan has said recently that no man can go from the Senate to the White House nowaday.

The House has been discussing Pensions among other things. Nearly all the old pension projects of the Forty-Eighth Congress have been introduced in this, while there are some new ones which outdo in extravagance anything hitherto proposed. There was a warm debate on the bill increasing widows' pensions from $8 to $12. Representative Reagan, of Texas opposed it. Said he; "I do not expect to defeat the bill, nor any Pension bill brought up here, no matter how great an outrage it may be upon common sense and common right. But in the name of my constituents and the tax payers of this country, I protest agiust the indiscriminate giving of pensions to all men and all women who ask for them. The purpose of those who bring forward these bills is not to benefit the men or women in question. Their motive is to buy the soldier's vote, and to make the tax-payers of the country pay for their political supremacy.

The Silver Question.

Congressman Brown, of Bradford is very conspicuous in the Pennsylvania delegation for his attitude on the silver question. Last year he was an advocate of suspension, but during the Summer vacation or in the weeks preceding the announcement of committees his views underwent a change. He announced that he was in favor of free and unlimited coinage of the American metal, and introduced a bill, of which the following is the most interesting section:

"That at the option of the owner of any silver bullion produced and mined within the United States, but not elsewhere, he may deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States in quantities not less than 100 ounces Troy weight, and receive in exchange thereof, at the rate of $100 for every 412¼ grains standard silver, silver certificates in sums not less than $10 each and any multiple thereof corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes; and the bullion deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment or redemption of the same on demand. And the said silver certificates, authorized by the second and third sections of this act, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value to the same extent and for the same purposes that gold certificates are a legal tender under existing laws."

Nearly every one of the newspapers in his district have taken the ground that his proposition is wrong, and a great many private individuals have written him protests and advice to abandon it. The pressure seems to be growing and the delegation are watching with a great deal of interest for the result.

A frightened horse recently leaped from a bridge near Zieglersville, a distance of 20 feet into a stream below and escaped unhurt.

Pennsylvania News.

Northampton County during 1885 granted 32 divorces.

Pink-eye has made its appearance in Fayette County.

Dandelion sold at 10 cents a plate in Reading on Saturday.

The new carpet factory at Bristol is rapidly nearing completion.

The new Lutheran Church at Lititz will be dedicated on February 14.

The deposits in the National Banks of Reading amount to $3,003,665.

Pittsburg's crematory has been tested and is now ready for business.

A large skating rink at Beaver Falls is to be converted into an opera house.

Eight divorces were granted at the last session of Crawford County Court.

The Quakertown creamery consumes about 5,000 pounds of milk per day.

The ice on the Susquehanna below Columbia is reported to be 3 to 4 feet thick.

A disease among horses has broken out in Pennsburg Township, Chester County.

The free bridge question is agitating the minds of the average Connellsville citizen.

In various places in the State skating rinks are being transformed for theatrical purposes.

The Commissioners of Crawford County have fixed the tax levy at seven mills for the present year.

The twenty-four banks in Lancaster County have an aggregate capital and surplus of $4,290,000.

A Union County youth recently drank a pint of whiskey and started to run two miles. He fell dead at the end of the second mile.

Four hundred and eight students are on the roll of the West Chester Normal school. This is the largest number in the history of the institution.

Recently a butcher going from Milford to Frenchtown in a wagon was found to be almost frozen. Restoratives were applied and he revived.

During December 4,125 squares of roofing slate was shipped over the Bangor and Portland Railroad from Bangor and 4,959 squares from Pen Argyl.

Two tramps who had beem put to work breaking stone at Altoona worked faithfully until after they had their dinner when they suddenly took their departure.

Three women were immersed in the Schuylkill River on Sunday, while the thermometer registered 15 degrees above zero. One thousand persons witnessed the cermony.

Judgment was rendered in favor of the defendant in a suit where the plaintiff attached a railroader's wages through a West Virginia agency for a bill he owed a Pittsburg party.

A Germantown girl who has been three months a wife will sue for a divorce. Her husband has treated her in cruel and shameful manner. The courtship was as brief as the honeymoon.

A girl ten years old, of Scranton, wants the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to pay her $15,000 damages for one of their trains striking her and cutting off one of her feet. The trial is in progress.

The Hungarians Going.

A Hazelton dispatch says: The recent stoppage of work at many of the mines in this region on account of the workings having been flooded, has caused a large exodus of Hungarian laborers who have been thrown out of work, and crowds of them are leaving daily for New York City to take passage for their native country. The exodus is also in progress in other parts of the coal region, and it is estimated that over 800 Hungarians left last week. Most of them have saved money ranging in sums from $200 to $800, and are content to leave, as they can live comfortably on this amount for the rest of their days in their native country.

Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheumatism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world." W. F. WOOD, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years

I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley, Mass.

"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. A. PROUDFOOT, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

We shall be glad to send, free of charge to all who may desire, a book containing many additional statements of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

COLDS. "Orrville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. "Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, Editor of *The Crescent*."

COUGHS. "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected.

HARVEY BAUGHMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In re-estate of Catharine Farver, late of Jackson township, Col. Co. deceased.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

GEORGE W. FARVER,
Administrator,
P. O. Derrs.

Jan. 1, 6w*

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate, Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competion with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St. N. Y. Oct 16-ly

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF BLOOM POOR DISTRICT,

From January 12, 1885, to January 11, 1886.

JOHN K. GROTZ, Treasurer.

DR.

To A P Heller note	$ 75 00	
" judgment against J. Herrington	45 00	
" interest on same	2 92	
" cash of Bloom dup '84	1450 01	
" " Scott dup '84	491 62	
" " Greenwood dup '84	618 63	
" " Sugarloaf dup '84	192 05	
" " Bloom dup '85	708 15	
" " Scott dup '85	120 00	
" " Greenwood dup '85	241 81	
" " L Paxton	1000 00	
" " Geo. Knorr	38 87	
" " State on Asylum acct	401 47	
" " Herrington judgment	17 00	
" " I. M Bates	3 15	
" " T McBride, product of farm	108 85	
		$ 5512 55

CR.

By bal. due last settlement	$ 16 54	
" orders of '83 & '84 redeemed	2057 46	
" " '85 redeemed	3162 73	
" postage	20	
" commission	104 93	
" note of A P Heller returned	75 00	
" judgmt against J Herrington	47 92	
" bal due Treasurer	27 17	$ 5512 55

	dup 1884	pd	due
Bloom	$ 2480 88	$ 2141 30	$ 339 58
	dup 1885	pd	due
Bloom	$ 2882 64	$ 716 15	$ 2166 15
Scott	1023 35	120 00	903 35
Greenwood	885 07	241 81	643 26
Sugarloaf	254 19	——	254 19
	$ 9030 42	$ 1087 96	$ 3966 95

Amt outstand'g orders Jan 12 '85	$ 2156 98	
Orders issued from Jan. 12, '85 to Jan 11, '86	4567 28	$ 6724 26
Amt orders redeemed to Jan 11, '86	5230 19	
Amt outstanding Jan 11 '86	1494 07	6724 26

EXPENSES OF BLOOM POOR DISTRICT for year ending Jan 11, '86. State Hospital for the Insane.

George Fox	$ 125 59	
Lizzie Doan	20 97	
Mary Hughes	99 01	
Jesse Kelley	91 58	
L Z Kahler	94 53	
John Boyer	88 00	$ 519 68
Sundry bills for merchandise for family, paupers and repairs		321 59
Auditors and clerks bill Jan 12, '85	20 00	
L E Whary for repairs	28 17	
Four papers printing statement	45 00	
E A Rawlings beef P H	9 37	
Expenses taking Boyer to Danville	1 62	
D Hall bal. on digging ditch	12 25	
G W Bates shoe bill to P H	7 55	
E R Furman, coffin	5 00	
W M Eves and Jno Low order relief	1 00	
A C Hidlay smith work	1 85	
Eves & Henrie, coffin, Ruth Dornel	14 00	
Costs on Ebner case will, Jordon twp Lycoming county	37 67	
H C Waples, lime	12 00	
Elwell & Bittenbender bills in equity in tax case	3 00	
Sheriff costs in A Creveling case	8 21	
L B Rupert, orders of relief	4 50	
J M Clark " "	5 00	
Guy Jacoby " "	1 00	
Wm Masters, lumber	14 73	
J E Welliver "	3 34	
Rodarmel & Welliver, smith	9 40	
Bachman & Gross, repairs	3 00	
Harman & Hassert, repairs	68 31	
Moving D Gorman to Catawissa	12 40	
Oaths on return to Harrisburg	50	
C A Kleim, medicine	7 18	
Pfeffenbach, brooms	3 00	
Smith Becker fertilizer	36 00	
Poor tax on Long house	1 50	
J R Shultz, doctoring horse	35 00	
A C Hidlay, smith	3 88	
O A Jacoby, coal	56 62	
Geo E Grimes harness	3 25	
R F McBride, painting	5 25	
C W Neal & Bro, coal	39 29	
School tax, Long house	1 35	
Pump and express	9 57	
R R Little, attorney fee	135 00	
Dr W M Reber	50 00	
Dr J B McKelvy	50 00	
R Fairman, salary	75 00	
W Morris "	75 00	
F W Redeker "	75 00	
L B Rupert Sec'y, salary	75 00	
M C Woodward "	10 00	
T McBride "	650 00	
L B Rupert, post and stationery	3 79	1720 45
C Paxton, money borrowed		1000 00
OUTSIDE RELIEF.		
Matthias Shotts	231 81	
Ellen and Harriet Kinney	104 00	
Jackson Karns	104 00	
Al Cadow	179 00	
Maria Zimmerman	22 00	
Minerva May	14 00	
Fred Weimer	12 00	
Mrs. M. Serrels	18 48	
Ruth and Eliza Dornel	30 11	
Wm. Shoemaker	12 50	
Mrs. James McCormick	23 00	
Andrew Creveling	93 50	
Mrs C Brown	10 75	
Mrs Charles Hamilton	47 50	
Mrs M Dawson	31 00	
Mrs Ellen Cox	14 00	
Milton Cox	3 50	
William Ingold	3 00	
Mrs Abby Forman	12 50	
Lu Heldebrandt	3 50	
John Boyer	15 28	986 46
Tramps		19 10
		$ 4567 28

We, the undersigned Auditors of the townships comprising the Bloom Poor District, met at the Poor House on Monday, January 11, 1886, examined the accounts of the Treasurer and Directors from January 12, 1885, to January 11, 1886, and the vouchers for the same and find them correct as set forth above.

THOMAS WEBB,
J. E. WELLIVER,
H. C. KELCHNER,
A. R. FRITZ, } Auditors.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO BLOOM POOR DISTRICT, JAN. 11, '86.

Bal of Bloom dup '84	$ 339 58	
" " '85	2166 15	
" Scott "	903 35	
" Greenwood dup '85	643 26	
" Sugarloaf dup '85	254 16	
		4306 50
Less estimated exonerations and commissions		281 26
		4025 24
Farm and buildings		13000 00
Judgment on Dennis property		100 00
Long property		250 00
3 horses		400 00
6 cattle		210 00
4 large hogs		70 00
17 shoats		56 00
100 chickens		34 00
Furniture in Poor House		240 00
Furniture in Steward's house		20 00
Farm implements		500 00
205 bushels wheat		194 75
200 " oats		70 00
800 " corn ears		200 00
60 " potatoes		30 00
15 " turnips		3 75
12 " beets		6 00
" beans		2 00
600 heads cabbage		18 00
1 bbl vinegar		5 00
1800 pickles		10 80
2 bbls saurkrout		10 00
2560 lbs pork and lard		179 20
130 lbs packed butter		28 60
300 lbs beef		21 00
12 tons hay		192 00
40 cans tomatoes		10 00
15 acres grain in the ground		112 50
		20274 84

PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE FARM.

255 bushels wheat	242 25
225 " oats	78 75
1222 " corn ears	305 50
112 " potatoes	56 00
30 " turnips	7 50
15 " beets	7 50
3 " beans	7 50
1265 heads cabbage	37 95
5 bushels onions	5 00
1½ bbl vinegar	7 50
2000 cucumber pickles	10 00
25 bushels tomatoes	12 50
85 chickens	21 25
20 shoats	135 00
16 tons hay	256 00
2330 sheaves corn fodder	162 40
2 bbl saurkrout	10 00
3160 lb pork and lard	189 60
325 doz eggs	65 00
430 lb butter	101 20
300 lb beef	21 00
12 doz mangoes	4 80
	$ 1739 70

Number paupers remaining last report	15	
" " admitted	2	
" " born	1	
		18
" " died	3	
" " discharged	7	
" " remaining Jan 11, 1886	8	
		18

REECE FAIRMAN,
WESLEY MORRIS,
F W REDEKER, } Directors.

THE NORMAL CORSET.

The perfection of the art. Natural contour. No BREAKING IN. Ease and grace combined. LADY AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Liberal commissions. Address for circular, SCRANTON CORSET CO., Scranton, Pa. Jan.15-4t.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat per bushel	85 @ 95	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	old 50 new 40	50 to 65
Oats " "	32	40
Flour " bbl		5 to 6
Butter	20	22
Eggs	22	24
Potatoes	40	50
Hams	11	14
Dried Apples	03	05
Side and shoulder	08	10
Chickens	06	08
Turkeys	10	12
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Hay per ton		16.00
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	75	1.00
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 4 & 5 $3.25 Bituminus, $4.

Philadelphia Markets

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 16.50 @ 17.00 Spring 15.50 @ 16.50

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.00 @ 3.75; Penna family, 4.00 @ 4.25 Ohio clear, 4.50 @ 4.85; winter patent 5.25 @ 5.50; Penna. roller process 4.37 @ 4.75

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, .97

RYE.—68.

CORN.—No. 4, 40 @ 41½ No. 3, 45, No. 2, 49.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 39½ No. 2, 41.

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 17, fair to good Western and New York, 13 @ 15.50; medium Western and New York, 10 @ 15; Cut hay as to quality 19 @ 20. Rye straw 19, Wheat straw, 10, Oat straw 9 @ 10.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 20; western 28.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 35 Cream'y Extra 34 @ 35, Western Dairy, 7 @ 12.

LIV POULTRY.—Fowls, 9½ @ 10½ Turkeys 10 @ 10.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens, 12c, Turkey, 11 c ducks 9 @ 12.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF REUBEN SITLER, LATE OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Reuben Sitler, late of Orange township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.

E. J. SITLER,
C. F. SITLER,
MRS. MARY SITLER,
Administrators.

Dec. 25, 6w.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY FORNWALD, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Fornwald, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Administrator.

Dec 18-6w

TRUSTEE'S ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in this office, and will be presented to the court for confirmation on the 1st day of February next, and will be confirmed absolutely unless exceptions be filed thereto within four days thereafter.

First account of Samuel E. Smith, trustee appointed by the court of Common Pleas, of the fund or bequest left by John E. Fowler, late of the borough of Berwick, deceased, for the poor of said township.

W. H. SNYDER,
Prothonotary

Jan 8, 4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In re-estate of George Farver, late of Jackson twp. Columbia county, deceased.

Letters testamentary in said estate having been granted to the undersigned executor, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate, present the same to

GEORGE W. FARVER,
Executor,
P. O. Derrs.

Jan. 1, 6w*.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY TERM A. D., 1886.

Mrs. D. B. Frederick vs. Edward Lyons.
Mary C. Sheatler vs. William Savidge.
Rohr McHenry vs. William E. Patterson.
James Bird vs. Darling Culp, et. al.
Jacob Haines vs. N. & W. B. Railway Co.
Lydia Robbins vs. Susanna Stoker, et. al.
Adams & Son vs. Francis Evans, trustee.
Mary H. Holmes vs. James S. Woods et. ux.
William H. Yorgey vs. Locust Mt. Water Co.
Peter Michael's heirs vs. John Hoofnagle.
Reuben Fagely's Ex'rs. vs. John Terry.
John Grotz vs. John K. Grotz.
Joseph Hess' Exr. vs. Frank L. Hess.
John Bomboy vs. M. M. Hartzel.
T. F. Craig vs. Mahala Craig.
Charles W. McKelvy et. al. vs. C. R. Brockway.
Benjamin Fetterman vs. J. B. Robison.
Geo. H. Gordner vs. William Gingles.
H. W. Bower vs. O. E. Ferris et. al.
A. M. Freas Mfg. Co. vs. O. F. Ferris et. al.
E. L. Adams use vs. Philip Sponey.
Thomas E. Geddis vs. Joseph Faust et. al.
P. K. Vannatta vs. Joseph Faust.
C. W. Eves vs. W. R. Cox.
Geo B. Seybert vs. Turnbach and Hess.
H. F. Everitt vs. R. F. Sutliff et. al.
George O. Welliver vs. O. F. Ferris et. al.
S. D. Hosler's use vs. Charles Krug.
Obed Michael vs. Sarah A. Michael et. al.

JURORS FOR FEBRUARY TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Beaver—W. B. Fisher.
Benton—Stewart Poust.
Bloom—Henry Williams, J. K Grotz, John C. Jones.
Briarcreek—G. W. Miller.
Catawissa—Wm. Eyer, Wm. Martin, Henry Strouse J. R. Rhinard.
Centralia—Albert Catterley.
Centre—Benj. Stiner.
Fishingcreek—Jacob Hayman.
Jackson Ezekial Fritz.
Locust—Sol. D. Snyder, C. W. S. Fox.
Madison—G. H. Supplee, Parker Kester.
Montour Daniel E. Raflor.
Scott—Miles Greenwalt, Thos. W. Edgar, Jacob Blosser.
Sugarloaf—Wellington Hess.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Benton—Alfred Gibbons, Thomas Edwards
Berwick—Geo. A. Carey.
Bloom—Louis Gross, Thomas Gorey, Wm. Rabb.
Briarcreek—G. W. Bowman.
Catawissa—M. G. Hughes, Jacob Klingaman.
Centre—James Tursby, Joseph Whitmore.
Conyngham—Ira Keardarmel.
Fishingcreek—Wm. Mears.
Greenwood—Wm. B. Lawton, David Albertson.
Jackson—Emanuel Yorks.
Locust—Ezra Yocum, John C. Walter, D. Helwig, John Fetterman.
Main—Geo Breich, D. S. Brown, W. S. Fisher.
Mifflin—P. A. Federolf, Chas. Gearhart, Alfred W. Hess.
Montour—Josiah Roberts.
Mt. Pleasant—Thomas Mc Bride.
Orange—Jesse Brumstettler, Oliver Covanhovan.
Pine—John Gordner.
Roaringcreek—Michael Roach.
Sugarloaf—W. A. Kline.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—J. Paul Fry.
Berwick—Geo. Devlins, D. W. Hawley, Thos. Sherwood.
Bloom—Chas. Armstrong, David Rittenbender, Miles Betz, Edward Richard, Wm. Ferguson, John W. Kramer, J. C. Menagh, John F. Peacock, John Rhinard.
Catawissa—Mahlin Hamlin, Alonzo Jacoby, G. L. Kostenbauder, H. S. Reeder, Ben Schmick, David Strouse.
Centre—F. D. Hagenbuch, Jacob Sponsler.
Fishingcreek—Bruce Dresher, A. W. McHenry, Frank M. Pealer, John Sutton.
Franklin—L. D. George.
Greenwood—John Kisner.
Jackson—W. W. Hess.
Locust—Joseph Sanders.
Madison—Ezra Vandine.
Mifflin—Christain Harpster, A. W. Snyder.
Orange—H. B. Low.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Deer.
Scott—Abraham Custer.
Sugarloaf—James Seward.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of Dec. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of Feb. next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 1st day of Feb. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg { L. S. } the 21st day of Dec. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office,

JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff.

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES.

Attractive, Entertaining, Instructive. The Family Journal of America.

STORIES OF THE WAR ILLUSTRATED IN EVERY ISSUE.

A Paper for the Homes of the Land—Sparkling and Original in Every Feature.

ON the first of January a new departure in every feature of the Weekly TIMES was made. Every number will be liberally illustrated in its War contributions, which have so long been a specialty in its columns, and in its stories, which will be greatly enlarged from the pens of the best writers, and in current history, biography, politics, art, science and the leading events of the day.

The time has passed for the weekly journal of the city to fill the place of a newspaper. The daily newspaper from the great centres of news now reaches into every section of the land. Every inland city and every town of importance have their daily newspapers, and the local weekly, with the wonderful progress in provincial journalism, meets every want that the daily newspaper fails to supply. The metropolitan weekly of to-day must be much more than a newspaper; it must be a magazine of family reading; it must lead the magazine in popular literature; it must lead it in popular illustration, and it must meet every requirement of the intelligent reader of every class.

STORIES OF THE WAR

Will be published in each number from the ablest writers who participated in the bloody drama of civil strife, and each will be profusely illustrated. The most entertaining and instructive STORIES from the best writers of fiction will appear in each issue, with illustrations.

TERMS:

Sold by all news agents AT FIVE CENTS PER COPY. By mail, $2 per year, or $1 for six months. Clubs of ten, $15, and an extra copy to the getter up of the club. Address,

THE TIMES,

Times Building, Philadelphia.

SALE OF Real Estate!

If not previously disposed of privately, will be offered at **PUBLIC SALE**, on Monday, **FEBRUARY 1, 1886**, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in Bloomsburg; about **FIVE ACRES** of land, lying between the Normal School grounds and the Lightstreet road, in the town of Bloomsburg. Beautiful building lot, partly in **NATIVE FOREST**, overlooking the town and surrounding country. The owner reserves the right to withdraw the property if the bid is insufficient.

TERMS:—One-fourth cash, one-fourth the first of April next, the remainder secured on mortgage, on one and two years, if desired. Possession and conveyance, April 1, 1886.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

Bloomsburg, Dec., 1885.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phœnix, of London	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,979
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S

THE ARTIST CUTTER AND MERCHANT TAILOR.

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAP AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Apr25-1ly

The Jobbing Department of

The Columbian

—OFFICE—

is well stocked with material for doing all kinds of printing.

Calling Cards, and Invitations

in great variety. All kinds of

BLANKS,

kept in stock. Special prices on large orders. Office 2nd door below Exchange Hotel, Main Street,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

OPERA HOUSE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

Harrigan's Double Hibernian Co.,

IRISH AND AMERICAN TOURISTS.

Positively the largest and most complete entertainment of the kind in existence.

8 Great Comedians 8

Supported by a strong comedy company in the funniest of all comedies,

2 THE TWO BARNEYS, 2

OR MULLIGAN'S DOUBLE.

A tour through Ireland, Rome and America, showing you nearly all of the principal cities and magnificent ruins. A varied and picturesque delineation of the life, customs and scenery by a company of ladies and gentlemen who would scorn to display anything but the most refined entertainment. During the tour the following celebrities will appear: Jerry Cohan, Tim. Cohan, Billy Mouroe, John Eagan, Con. Touhey, Maj. Miles O'Gorman, Geo. Coupe, Nellie Cohan, Nellie Coupe, Patti Bishof, Thos. Harrigan.

S. W. Washburn, - - - Business M'ger.
R. A. Bigelow, - - - - Press Agent.

RESERVED SEATS on sale at McKinney's office without extra charge.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 29, 1886.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:20 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:55 p. m.
6.37 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6:48 p m

PUBLIC SALES.

The executors of James Barton deceased will sell a roan mare with foal, a top buggy and a truck wagon, at the court house on Monoay, Feb. 1st at 2½ p. m.

George W. Farver, executor of George Farver, deceased, will sell valuable real estate on premises in Jackson township, on Saturday, February 20, 1886, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. See advertisement.

Personal.

Judge Elwell held court in Danville on Tuesday.

Mr. Freas Brown visited Mifflin on Monday on insurance business.

J. F. Derr, of Jackson, spent a few hours on business in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Eli McHenry, the genial whole-souled farmer of Benton was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Chamberlin of Plymouth visited friends in town on Wednesday.

Charles B. Fenstermacher, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in this place this week.

Harry B. Hess went to Bethlehem on Wednesday to undergo an examination preparatory to entering Lehigh University.

Dr. Thomas McHenry, of Benton, one of the most enterprising citizens of the upper end of the county, was in town on Wednesday.

On Saturday last Mr and Mrs. Philip V. Weaver, Miss Agnes Bauer, Miss Kate Glover, Miss Pearl Platt, Miss Minnie Kreider, Mr. William Glover, W. Edward James and Mr. Harry Lee, drove from Hazleton and spent Saturday evening and Sunday at the home of Mr. I. S. Kuhn Six of the party returned Sunday afternoon; the others remained until Monday afternoon. Mr. Weaver's many friends here were pleased to greet the company.

Court next week.

A Jersey calf for sale—with pedigree. Inquire of B. Stohner. 2t

U. P. McHenry has been appointed postmaster at Millville.

The weather moderated on Tuesday and softened up the sleighing.

Try Tower smoking and chewing tobacco and you will like it. For sale by Alexander Bros. & Co.

Out of twenty cases on the criminal list for next week, twelve of them are for fornication and bastardy.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for Collector of Taxes of the several districts of Bloomsburg. David Winner.

L. Bernard has a fine stock of watches, jewelry and silverware. Only first class goods at low prices all goods warranted as represented. dec 11-tf

Dr. J. Schuyler is the republican candidate for director of Bloom Poor District. It is rumored that Reece Fairman will run as an independent.

Salesman drumming coal and iron operators, hardware, &c., can add A 1 line. One of our agents earned over $3,000 last year. Box 1371 New York. 2t.

Foot passengers are crossing the river on the ice at Mifflinville since last Monday. We tried it, and are free to confess, that we much prefer a bridge.

Col. M. J. Keck has purchased some slate quarries in Utah, through Chicago capitalists, and proposes to develope and work them on a large scale.

Services are held at the Lutheran church each evening this week, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. Communion services were held on Sunday last.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for Collector of Taxes of the several districts of the town of Bloomsburg.

2t D. F. Weiss.

We will pay cash for wool during the months of January and February.

Sands & Elder,
Mordansville, Pa.

A Williamsport hen was deceived by the spring-like weather a few weeks ago, and has brought out nine young chicks. Wonder what they think of this cold world?

Be careful in your choice of candidates for the Spring elections, but when nominated, put them through. Where you have the majority, vote solidly. You can't lose. Close up your ranks quietly.

For Sale, lease or exchange an established manufacturing business with a comfortable home near by. Two railroads. Terms easy. Address, Steam Power.
Bloomsburg, P. O.
jan. 1, 4t eow.

Nervous weakness, female complaints, loss of appetite, languor and a general depression of spirits can be readily cured by the use of Keller's Catarrh Remedy. Try it. See advertisement.

The St. Cloud Hotel, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire last Monday night.

Notice. — Any one wishing a vendue crier, please call on the undersigned.
2t David Winner.

The heirs of Isaach Snyder deceased met at the old homestead in Mifflin township on Monday and made a final distribution of the estate, with the assistance of their attorney, and Samuel Snyder Esq. who took the necessary acknowledgments.

Remember, Democrats, the office of Collector of Taxes is a very important one under the Act of 1885. Some competent man of our party must be selected for the office and loyally supported. Make a good ticket, stand up to it and elect it all. Don't trade.

A supper, dance and re-union of the G. A. R. men was held at Black's Temperance hotel at Rohrsburg, on Tuesday evening of last week. The Posts of Unityville, Fairmount Springs and Bloomsburg were represented. About 70 members were present. They all report having had a good time. This notice was handed us last week, but too late for publication

The young women of a Connecticut town have formed a very laudable organization, known as the "Tongue Guard." Each member drops a penny in a box every time she says a word against anybody. The money is given to the poor, and poverty is said to be rapidly decreasing in that town.

We know of places where such an organization would require a dry goods box to hold the pennies for a week.

Steam was turned on the mains on Tuesday afternoon about five o'clock, by Mrs. A. Z. Schoch, wife of the President of the Steam Heating company. There was a pressure of forty pounds on the boilers when the valve was opened, and in a half hour the mains were warmed up and the steam was circulating through the houses where attachments have been made. Everything works nicely, and the works will undoubtedly prove an entire success.

Mr. Enos Jacoby was taken with a congestive chill on Wednesday afternoon. He was found in a chair in his oyster saloon sitting near the stove, in an unconscious state. A stranger went into the saloon and finding Mr. Jacoby, supposed him intoxicated, and tried to arouse him; failing in this he called Mr. Marr, who said that Mr. Jacoby did not get intoxicated. Assistance was obtained and Mr. Jacoby taken to his home. He was able to sit up on Thursday morning.

The answer of Prof. Grimes in last week's issue, to certain inquiries as to what was done with the proceeds of the Institute lectures, is complete, and ought to be entirely satisfactory to everybody. Mr. Grimes would have a perfect legal and moral right to claim the profits entirely as his own, as he alone is responsible for any deficit. But when he generously puts the profits in a fund to meet deficits that may occur hereafter, there is no ground for complaint.

Under the act of 1885 Tax Collectors must file a bond in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions before entering on their duties. This bond must be in double the probable amount of the several duplicates that will come into their hands, and is intended to cover all the duplicates. The bond must first be approved by the Court or one of the Judges, and it would be well for the Collector to get a certificate from the proper officer of each district whose duplicates will come into his hands, as to the probable amount of each duplicate, so that the Court or Judge may know that the amount named in the bond is sufficient.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Jan. 26, 1886:

Mr. M. V. Bowman, Amos F. Crawford, Mrs. Dr. Graus, Miss Mell Hartman, Mrs. Leah C. Hitzelberger, Miss Minnie Madgeburg, Mr. George Metcalf, (ship,) Mr. Wm. Holmes, Annie Neyhart, Miss Callie E. Neybard.

CARDS.

Lewis Brothers, Mrs. M. Kelly, William H. Thompson.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

George A. Clark, P. M.

A slight fire occurred in the kitchen of Mr. D. Lowenberg on Sunday about noon. Mr. and Mrs. Lowenberg were in the kitchen when the latter thought she smelled something burning and looked to see if it was any of her clothing, as she had been about the stove. She then opened a closet door and the flames burst forth. Buckets of water and the pave wash hose were put into use at once and the fire extinguished, although about $30 damage was done. It was fortunate that the fire was discovered so timely.

The fire apparatus was out, but fortunately the services of the firemen were not needed.

A hearing was had before Justice Jacoby on Saturday last in a charge of assault and battery between A. J. Evans and members of the Salvation Army. From the testimony given at the hearing we learn the following facts: Mr. A. J. Evans, on the 21st of November, had rented his hall to the Salvation Army for six months at $16 a month—payable in advance. On Thursday last the captain of the army went to Mr. Evans and offered part payment for the coming month, saying he did not have enough for all, but would pay the balance in a few days. The part payment was not taken, and the army not suspecting anything, went to the room in the evening and found it locked. The Salvation Army had about $30 worth of property, consisting of benches, &c., and still retained the key to the room. The next day they consulted an attorney and was instructed to tender Mr. Evans the full amount of rent money. They did so, and Evans refused to take it. They again consulted their attorney and were instructed to go up and take possession. Capt. Moore, Henry Hassert, Chas. C. Kesty and Chas. McBride started for the hall and were met at the head of the stairs by Mr. Evans and others. The members of the army were notified that they could not come up, whereupon Henry Hassert attempted to pass Mr. Evans and was hit in the face and kicked. No resistance was offered, but they returned again to consult their attorney, who advised the arrest. The hearing resulted in Mr. Evans being held for his appearance at court with bail of $300. After the hearing Mr. Evans accepted the rent tendered and gave the army possession of the hall.

After this conflict, the Salvation Army displayed very bad judgment, and a questionable spirit for a religious body, when on the evening of the same day they marched past Mr. Evans' store and up into the hall, singing "Glory Halleluia." Perhaps it was not done to annoy Mr. Evans, but it looked very much that way.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites
Its Use in Lung Troubles.

Dr. Hiram Cadoretto, of Jacksonville, Fla. says; "I have for the last ten months prescribed your Emulsion, to patients suffering from lung troubles, and they seem to be greatly benefitted by its use."

Notice.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

I have on hand and for sale 1,000,000 ft. of one-inch second-growth white pine boards, including about 100,000 ft. of pitch pine, is a good quality and all perfectly dry, has been piled two years, will sell reasonable for cash. Also a lot of hemlock fencing and shingles of different kinds.

Rohr McHenry,
Jan. 15, 1886,-4t. Benton, Pa.

Constables' Duties.

The law requires that the constable of every township shall give public notice of the township elections by ten or more printed or written handbills, affixed at as many of the most public places therein, at least ten days before the election. In case of the death, removal or neglect of the constable to give such notice, it is the duty of the supervisors to give the notice. Printed election notices can be obtained at this office, or will be sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

A Serious Accident.

Mr. A. W. Snyder of Mifflinville was badly hurt on Thursday of last week. He was assisting in pulling a tube out of a bore hole when the derrick broke and he was struck across the back by a heavy pole. It was thought at first that his lower limbs were paralyzed, as he had no control over them, but we are glad to learn that he is now improving, and hopes to be out again soon. It was a narrow escape, as from the size of the pole and the distance it fell it is a wonder his back was not broken. Mr. Snyder is Mifflinville's postmaster

The Tourists Last Night.

Renova Evening News.]

Harrigan's Irish and American Tourists held forth at the opera house last night and made fun for eighteen hundred people. Without exaggerating in the least we can say that the show gave universal satisfaction. The scenery of famous and interesting places in Ireland was itself a good card and many went to see that The two Barneys made much fun, and they with the "nagur," and Dutchman kept the people in a roar all the time. The bagpipes were something new and were well appreciated. The dancing was of the best and there never was better or more of it in Renova. Harrigan's Tourists can get a full house here any time.

Bloomsburg Opera House, Jan. 28.

New System of Education.

At a late meeting of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, Secretary Thomas submitted a plan for a system of education in the Grange. He claims that a practical system of education in the order is feasible. He based his system on a plan of home reading in regular and graduated steps. The subject matter is to be selected and arranged with reference to the wants and attainments of the readers, or as the Secretary puts it, "the students shall begin with the simpler elements of the sciences and continue until the subject is thoroughly understood." The course suggested by Secretary Thomas will embrace American history, practical botany, chemistry, geology, natural philosophy and political economy, the subjects to be studied informally and reviewed at stated or special meetings of the Grange.

Farmers, Look Out!

Farmers in the region of the Susquehanna are being victimized by sharpers who advertise a new variety of oats for sale. "Bohemian oats," "China hulled oats," and "Red lined wheat" are rank swindlers. The modest sum of $15 per bushel for Red line wheat is charged and an agreement made with the purchaser that the parties who sell him the wheat this year at $15 per bushel will take of him double the quantity next year at $10 per bushel that he buys this year. The seed oats are sold to farmers for about $7 per bushel and a similar agreement is made. The agreement amounts to nothing, for the company that makes the agreement will have been disbanded before next year comes around.

It is about time that people stopped signing papers without having even curiosity enough to examine their contents.

Don't sign papers without understanding their contents, and when they are offered by strangers be doubly cautious.

The Imprisoned Miners Surely Dead.

The Mine Inspectors who made the investigation into the situation of affairs at Slope 1 of the Nanticoke mines say they could not see that anything further could be done by the Susquehanna Coal Company to hasten the recovery of the entombed men. They claim that if the men are reached at all they can only be got at through the blocked workings and that no more rapid progress can be made than is now being made by the rescuing party. The Inspectors expressed their entire satisfaction with the measures taken by the company to recover the men and say that even under the most favorable circumstances it will take a month or six weeks longer to reach the spot where the victims are supposed to be. The sinking of the bore hole is being carried on only to satisfy the relatives and friends of the entombed men, but it will be productive of no good. From all that can be seen and learned by the inspectors who entered the mine they are fully satisfied that none of men are alive, and it is seriously doubted whether any of them survived the first rush of water and sand. Aaron W. Rhoades, superintendent of the mining engineer squad, reported on Monday that the work of the rescuing party is progressing. He says that no light has as yet been seen by anyone since the accident occured and that no sound of any kind has been heard from the men.

Bloom Poor District.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee for the township embraced in Bloom Poor District met at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg on Saturday, 23 inst. The meeting was called to order by D. Lowenberg, Chairman, and F. D. Dentler was elected secretary. Nominations for Directors being in order, J. W. Perry of Sugarloaf named Mr. Fritz of same township, J. Driebelbis nominated Wesley Morris of Greenwood, William Deitterich nominated Dr. F. W. Redeker of Espy, F. D. Dentler nominated C. A. Kleim of Bloom, and on motion the nomination closed. On the 1st ballot Lowenberg, Dentler, and Driebelbis voted for Kleim, 3, Richart voted for Morris, 1, Deitterich voted for Redeker, 1, and Perry for Fritz, 1. No choice. On 2nd ballot the the vote was the same except that Driebelbis voted for Morris, and Richart voted for Kleim. No choice. On 3rd ballot all voted for Kleim except Deitterich and Perry who voted same as before. Kleim was declared one of the nominees. On 4th ballot all voted for Morris, except Deitterich, who voted for Fritz. On motion Kleim and Morris were unanimously nominated. Adjourned.

F. D. Dentler, Secretary.

Election Notices.

We will send by mail post-paid to any constable in the county, one dozen election notices on receipt of 10 cents. This is much cheaper than they can be written. tf

Hetlerville.

On last Friday night there was a party at Thomas McMurtie's from Black Creek. There were two sled loads.

Swank & Snyder were over the Mountain to Schriner's mill with a load of rye recently. They report sleighing very good.

Daniel Royer has quite a sore eye. We are informed that he struck it with the thrashing flail.

Rev. Hassinger will preach in the Forks church at this place on Sunday afternoon.

It is reported that C. E. Hortman is going to move to our neighborhood in the Spring.

Sallie Schweppenheiser was visiting E. L. Kirkendall's and George Mourey's on Sunday last.

Fowlersville.

We have been reading the news of the day, and learning therefrom, of great sufferings from the recent floods and cold weather through out the country and concluded that we have been highly favored, our streams being able to control the water, and shelter and heat to keep us warm—health prevails and our children all go to school, Miss Kate Harman being the only one sick and she is improving.

Our millers have had some trouble with ice, but both have kept running.

We are to have a S. S. Convention at the M. E. Church Saturday, Feb. 6th.

Our black-smith, Mr. James Kelchner, sold part of his goods preparatory to moving to Kansas where he expects to make his future home. James has not only been a good smith, but a quiet, sober citizen and a most excellent neighbor, and we are loth to part with him, and to show our regret, on Monday evening about seventy of us assembled at his father Aaron's, where he is stopping to give him and his good wife a "send off". Ample preparations for the occasion had been made by the friends, as oysters, cakes, pies were left in abundance after the party had dispersed. To James and wife we all say farewell.

Roaringcreek.

Farmers are busy hauling coal and lime.

Harry Y. Gabel left for Philadelphia last Saturday.

Uysetting was one of the requisites of sleighing on Sunday evening from church.

Lucas Fahringer's thermometer registered 22 degrees below zero here, the morning of the 14th inst.

Preacher Hamlin, J. R. Stine and W. Yeager each purchased new cutters for the fine sleighing.

Danl. Houch and son Saml. left Saturday morning for a visit to friends and relatives in the vicinity of Nescopeck.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Hamlin is not very well having been unable to attend the quarterly meeting at Mt. Zion on Saturday and Sunday last.

The Editors of the Columbian will accept our thanks for copy of their Pictorial Annual for '86 containing much useful and interesting matter.

Danl. Rumble and George Getty left Monday morning a week for the northern part of Sullivan county where they had been on business, returning on Saturday.

Leander Eveling who resides in the western part of our village, on the 14th inst became the happy father of two fine and healthy twin boys. Now "Lan" Cleveland would be a very good name for either one or the other of those new boys.

Lots of sleighing parties in this place Saturday evening. One sled with nine couple from Danville put up at Yeager's hotel; soon after which the Excelsior band, with eighteen pieces and twenty-four persons, of near Shamokin arrived, also pulled up to the National hotel. "Well" was somewhat crowded but he did his utmost for his guests. The boys having upset once or twice were pretty cold, but after getting thoroughly thawed up they "got off" some good music leaving for home, Sunday 9, A. M. Also a party in town from Catawissa who pulled up at J Yeager's, among them being M. G. Hughes, F. L. Shuman, A. Truckenmiller, Simon Raup and others.

East Benton.

The most interesting branches of study ever introduced into our public schools are physiology and hygiene. Parents and guardians take a more lively and active part in them than the pupils do. The result thus far has been several public exhibitions with crowded houses where speeches and much other promiscuous speaking of rather an excitable nature, were indulged in. Altogether they are marvelously developing the intellect of old and young in a stirring manner. Coercion does not seem to conform to the spirit of our people worth a cent.

Mrs. Mary Eipper, whose maiden name was Mrs. Mary Campbell, from near Orangeville, with two chubby little boys, is visiting friends in this neighborhood. Rev. William R. Campbell and his sister, Mary, took charge of Monroe Seminary at Bowman's Creek, Wyoming county, in the year 1878 and remained principal and preceptress one year when the former entered Lafayette college and the latter remained some time longer in the seminary. In 1882 Miss Campbell was married to Mr. Thomas Eipper, of Dallas, Luzerne county, and soon thereafter moved to Spottsylvania county, Va., not far from Fredericksburg, on a branch of the James River. Having sold out, Mr. Eipper, with his family, returned to Pennsylvania.

We never yet saw a Winter which had not its "frizzes," "thews" "snews," and even "blews;" yet it is possible that our misguided muskrats migrated to Buckhorn and shamefully deceived us in the signal service line.

Mr. George M. Gibbons was suddenly taken sick last Friday; some better now. The trouble is heart affection.

Our Benton boys captured 426 fishes last Monday a week in what had been Swartwout's mill dam. They got them all. Last Saturday we, in company with two others, searched for more and never found "a one."

Rev. D. M. Kinter is holding a series of meetings in the Christian chapel at Cambra.

In the next round we expect to see hygiene knocked out of time.

I have been troubled with catarrh from boyhood and had considered my case chronic until about three years ago I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and I count myself sound to-day, all from the use of one bottle.—J. R. Cooley, Hardware Merchant, Montrose, Pa.

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County, a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1.00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the Columbian Office. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Railroad Collision at Rupert.

ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE INJURED

A collision between two freight trains occured at 6.30 Saturday morning of last week at the North end of Rupert yard, on the Catawissa and Williamsport branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, resulting in the death of one man and the serious injury of three others. The following are the names of the victims, all residents of Catawissa.

KILLED.

Lewis Getkin, 25 years old, married, fireman of north-bound train; crushed between engine and tender and instantly killed.

INJURED.

William Beckendorf, 43 years old, married, engineer of North-bound train; badly injured about back, breast and head, will recover.

William Hilner, married, brakeman; cut and bruised; not dangerously.

Albert McCarty, 28 years old, single, engineer of South-bound train; badly injured about back, hips and legs, will recover, buried in the snow beneath a car load of lumber, and almost frozen before he was rescued.

Beckendorf, engineer of the North-bound train, is responsible for the collision. He left Catawissa as the first section of No 61 freight, with orders to meet and pass an extra at Rupert. As he pulled through the yard at the passing point he saw the switch engine standing on a siding carrying white lights, and supposing it was the train mentioned in his orders, he pulled out and crashed into the extra on the curve at the North end of the yard. The extra was coming at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. The cars and engines were piled in inextricable confusion, and the locomotives were completely wrecked. Getkin, the fireman for Beckendorf, was pinned fast between the tank and engine, and his body was horribly mangled. Beckendorf was found lying upon the footboard of his engine, one of the large "dirt-burners," and his escape from instant death was remarkable. McCarty was thrown from his engine into a snow-bank at the side of the track, and a carload of lumber was hurled upon him. He was found by some of the crew soon afterwards, with only his face showing above the wreck. It required forty-five minutes to release him. Hilner, the brakeman, jumped from the cars as they struck, and was hit in the back by some of the flying timber.

The track was blocked until evening, passengers being transferred in the meantime. The injured men were taken to their homes in Catawissa, and are now resting well. This is the most disastrous collision in the history of this division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The Coroner's inquest resulted in the placing of the blame of the accident upon Engineer Beckendorf. The financial loss will probably reach $30,000, as both engines and part of the rolling stock are a total wreck.

To the Sunday School Workmen of the Keystone State.

Greeting:—The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association has long felt the need of direct and regular communication with the workmen and the field. In many parts of the State the Sunday school organization is incomplete and the work inefficient. The Keystone State should rank in the very front of the Sunday school army. To this end the executive committee have decided to carry out the recommendation of the last Convention at Sunbury, and issue a paper devoted to the interests and work of the Sunday schools of the State. It will at first appear as a quarterly, in the hope that it may soon be much improved and appear as a monthly. The success of the undertaking will depend largely upon its reception by individual workmen throughout the schools of the State. Whilst a nominal subscription price is fixed at 25 cents it necessarily follows that the paper will have to be sustained principally by the liberality of the friends of the cause. It is proposed to circulate at least 5,000 copies among the different counties. The Association has no fund to devote to this work and earnestly solicits private contributions, as well as subscriptions and advertisements, especially as in many localities the paper will have to be distributed gratuitously in order to reach the end desired. The work of editing the paper will be a free-will offering most cheerfully made. The paper will aim to furnish its readers with reports of the field, including statistics, and all matters of general interest. It will be the medium of the officers and executive committee of the organization and thus take the place of the annual circulars sent out by them. It will also contain special articles prepared by experienced Sunday school men, brief and practical. In this way it is earnestly hoped that this paper will prove a valuable aid and a welcome visitor to many homes and schools throughout the State.

Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder, Lewistown,
Ed. and Chairman of Pub. Com.
Rev. Alexander Henry,
Williamsport, Asst. Editor.
Rev. S. G. Shannon, Sunbury.
W. S. Ross, M. D., Altoona.
Clarence J. Reddig, Shippensburg.

Note.—Subscriptions and contributions for *The Pennsylvania Sabbath School Review* may be sent to Clarence J. Reddig, Shippensburg, or the chairman. The paper will be issued during the month of January.

Lightstreet.

On Saturday last quite a number of ladies from town took a sleighride to Greenwood.

On Friday last a number of invited guests took in the turkey roast at Jacob Terwilliger's.

We learn that some thieves broke in the granary of J. Terwilliger and helped themselves to the substance that sustains life. Rather a bad season for that kind of work as there will be poor hopes of getting flour.

On Wednesday night quite a party from Berwick took possession of the hotel and enjoyed the fantastic toe until the "wee small hours of the morning." 111 took supper.

Rev. Byer commenced a series of protracted meetings on Tuesday evening. Thus far there has been one seeker.

R. M. Johnson one of our uptown blacksmiths has been very busy for the past week on sleigh work generally.

Rumor has it that there will be an independent candidate from west Scott for the office of poor director. The slate seems to have been pretty well made up from all appearances. One of the committee men says that the independent man shall be the candidate since he helped to run Scott out of what she is justly entitled to.

A. B. White is replenishing his stock of lumber. John Phillips on Friday brought in a load containing 2042 feet with two horses.

On Saturday Jos Hippensteel took a load of young people sleighing, visiting Bloomsburg on the route.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hulshizer returned home on Friday from a visit to his old home in New Jersey.

Amos Driebelbis and family in company with Will Hartzel and wife called at Elias Driesbelbis' on Sunday.

Centre.

[Communicated]

Having come to the conclusion that some news from Centre would not be out of place since there is no regular correspondent I will give a short account of the surrounding country as viewed from acquaintance made in years gone by. Centreville a little village situated on the west branch of the Susquehanna contains one hotel kept by Jackson Mann, two stores one operated by Low Bros & Co., the other by Geo Sponsler, two churches, a commodious school house, one of the best that may be found in the township. This little village is surrounded by a beautiful farm country; passing from there to what is called the Hidlay church district we pass many farms owned and operated by staunch old Democrats, and the new blacksmith shop operated by Jos Geiger, whilst his better half engages in carpet weaving. In the Heidlay district some improvements have been going on of which the latest is the new dwelling of Andy Hagenbuch, also the great molasses mill of F.D. Hagenbuch which did a great amount of work considering the country and the interest taken in the raising of sugar cane. Whilst making the circuitous route one of Bloomsburg's old residents may be passed, Jacob Aul who engages extensively in the trucking business, from thence we may pass to the grange hall which was built by the grangers, a part of which is rented to the township for public school purposes. In this part of the township may be found the genial host Lafayette Creasy and family, who lately purchased the old homestead of John Kelchner deceased, for the nominal sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. Not wishing to occupy too much space I will shorten the journey and give a few details of the different parts that have not had any description, not wishing to be partial. From granger hall we come back to the portion of the country occupied by E., J. S., and F. P. Hagenbuch sons of Jerry Hagenbuch deceased; from there the beautiful farms of Squire Hidlay may be viewed and the steam tannery owned and operated by J. F. Rink & Sons.

Centre township for sleighing parties.

Miss Jennie Miller, daughter of Wilson Miller, who has been sick for some time is convalescing rapidly.

Mrs. T. N. Sweppenhiser is amongst the number on the sick list.

Our schools for some time past have been small owing to the great fall of snow.

The measles are here as well as elsewhere.

Catawissa.

The Luther Union purposes holding an entertainment in Masonic Hall the 19th of next month. All should attend, as it is for a good cause.

One of Mr. Kauffman's childred died last week and was buried at Tamaqua where Mrs. Kauffman's relatives live.

Sleighing parties still seem to be the rage in this place; hardly a day passes, but we have several either to, or from this place.

One of the saddest collisions that has occured for a number of years, happened on last Saturday morning, by which one man was killed and three more seriously injured, at Rupert. Two engines were almost totally demolished and quite a number of cars. The men were busily employed until four o'clock in clearing the track, and on Monday they worked at the wreck, but did not succeed in removing it. The men, who are injured are getting along as well as can be expected.

Our supervisor has again notified the people not to deposit ashes or dirt in the streets. Why do the people have to be told each year of this fact?

The burning of Mrs. J. Walters' house last week established one fact, that if we intend to have the water works of any benefit in case of fire, the citizens must either purchase more hose, or else those who are any distance from fire plugs will receive no benefit.

As the time for spring election is coming on, let the citizens see to it that men are selected, who do their duty conscientiously and look to the interests of the people, more than to their pocket books. Men who will not hesitate to do right if some of their particular friends are not benefited or their pet scheme pushed forward, at the cost of the taxpayer.

Mr. Fisher who purchased the drug store, from Helwig has a first class pharmaceutical education, and will wait on his patrons either day or night.

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1 00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the Columbian Office. Bloomsburg, Pa.

MARRIAGES.

KAHLER—SEVISON. — On Thursday, January 21, 1886, by Rev. F. P. Manhart, at the residence of O. C. Kahler, Esq., Mr. Charles H. Kahler to Miss Kate Sevison, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

LOCAL NOTICES.

I. W. Hartman & Son's 75 pieces of ginghams are in. See them—soon.

A few more ladies' and children's coats to close out—cheap—at Clark & Son's.

I. W. Hartman & Son's 20 pieces of blue calico—8cts. a yard—are now open.

Special bargains in black and colored dress silks at Clark & Son's. See them.

I. W. Hartman & Son's four bales of muslin are on hand. 5¾cts. a yard to 7½ cts., by bolt—fine and heavy.

Clark & Son are offering special bargains in Hamburg edgings. Go see them.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby notified that any persons buying Conyngham township orders will purchase the same subject to any equities that may exist as to the taxpayers. That the Taxpayers Association are willing to make all roads, keep in repair all roads and bridges free of expense to individual taxpayers for the year 1885, and subject to the direction of the Supervisors of said township and as there is no legal tax levied for the year, and all legitimate expenses of the Road Department are being paid, there is no necessity for any orders being issued.

All orders require the signatures of both Supervisors of the Township Clerk and should bear the seal of the township.

The above notice is being given so that all persons can govern themselves accordingly.

S. M. Riley,
Agent for Taxpayer's Association.
Ashland, Pa., Nov. 27, '85,-tf.

Muslins, 40-inch wide, up to 2½ yards at I. W. Hartman & Son's. 10c. to 30c.

All the new styles in buttons, buckles and clasps for dress at Clark & Son's.

Embroideries at all prices—now open—at I. W. Hartman & Son's. 1,000 yards more to follow next week.

100 dozen ladies' linen collars and cuffs, including all the new novelties of the season, at lowest prices at Clark & Son's.

Summer pantings, over all goods, Spring shirtings, colored duckings, denims, cheviots, &c.—just in—at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

You can buy muslins, calicoes, ginghams, tickings, towelings, &c., at lowest prices, at Clark & Son's.

The white goods are coming in—at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

For the poor—miserable, irritable disposition of constipated children and dyspeptics, Dr. Hand's Pleasant Physic is all they need. Try it and be jolly. Remember it is especially for children, sickly people and women. No constipation afterwards.

"Dozens of letters a day pour in upon Dr. David Kennedy, of Roundout, N. Y., from people who have been benefitted by using his popular preparation called Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy.' And they often illustrate what this remarkable medicine accomplishes in some new and hitherto untried field of operation. Not infrequently patients come long distances to grasp the Doctor by the hand and express their gratitude for deliverance from pain." —Troy (N. Y.) *Daily Times*. [j.15-4t.

For earache, toothache, sore throat, swelled neck, and the results of cold and inflammation, use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—the great pain destroyer.

I had to comb back the hair from my forehead and omit the parting to conceal my baldness. Since then Parker's Hair Balsam has made my hair as thick and glossy as ever. Ladies whose hair is getting thin will find the Balsam just splendid. Mary Swanson, Chicago. [jan-15-4t.

Worms are the scourge of childhood. Thousands of children die or grow up weak and sickly, with disordered nerves and stunted minds, the food necessary to their growth having been eaten up by these disgusting parasites. Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters not only expels worms, but frees the stomach from the unhealthy secretions in which they breed.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being highly concentrated, requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest, because the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered.

From the Dundee "Record," Dundee, N. Y.

I was troubled for a long time with nervous affections of the heart. It became so severe that I found it difficult to lie down—getting hardly two nights rest in a week. Heart would beat very fast at times, and at other times very slow. When lying down could hear every artery in my neck and chest beat, seemingly as loud as a clock's tick. I was treated by some of the best physicians in Steuben and Yates counties, but received no decided benefit. I accidentally saw one of Dr. Kilmer's "Invalid's Guide to Health," and after carefully reading it over concluded to try a bottle of his Heart Remedy. I did so, and after using four bottles I considered myself cured. I can conscientiously recommend his Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy to any one afflicted as I was. W. W. Westcott,
Jan. 1, 1886. Editor Dundee *Record*.

Dr. Kilmer's Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy is sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00.
Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.
[Jan.-15-4t.

Many cases of fever and ague, dumb and congestive chills, were promptly arrested and entirely banished by the use of your Simmons Liver Regulator. You don't say half enough in regard to the efficacy of your valuable medicine in cases of ague, intermittent fevers, etc. Every case has been arrested immediately. Believe me, when I say I was a sufferer for years with the liver disease, and only found relief by using your medicine. Robert J. Weeks, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

House wives, shop girls and saleswomen all suffer more or less from weak back and sideache. Apply a Hop Plaster and get instant relief. A famous strengthener. 25c.—druggists.

Many suffering people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into the grave, when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back to them. [jan.-15-4t.

Captain Mitchell, of the bark Antoine Sala, New York and Havana trade, came home in May, entirely helpless with rheumatism. He went to the mountains, but receiving no benefit, at his wife's request began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. He immediately began to improve; in two months his rheumatism was all gone, and he sailed in command of his vessel a well man. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. Sold by all druggists.

We should have better preaching if the preachers were all sound and healthy men Calvin may have had the dyspepsia, but it did him no good as a theologian. A Methedist minister of Hartford, Conn., writes that Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" cured him of chronic liver disease and indigestion. His brethren of all denominations are respectfully invited to note the fact. Sick preachers are in poor condition to proclaim the gospel news. Sound bodies are wanted. [jan.-15-4t.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of authority contained in the last will and testament of George Farver, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, deceased, the undersigned executor will expose to public sale on

Saturday, February 20, 1886,

at 2 o'clock p. m., on the premises, all that certain farm, tract of land, situated in the said township of Jackson, bounded on the north by lands of Washington Knouse, Alexander Knouse and B. A. Platt, on the east by lands of Elias Young and William Colley, on the south by lands of Samue Young and Geo. W. Farver, on the west by lands of B. A. Platt and Theo. W. Smith, containing about

85 Acres of Land

and allowance, on which are erected a two-story

Frame Dwelling House

bank barn and other outbuildings. All of said land is cleared, except about

20 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND.

Pursuant to directions contained in said will, the undivided one-tenth part of said real estate, the interest of Mrs. Susana Heath, will not be sold.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent on the first day of June, A. D. 1886; and the remaining three-fourths in one year, from June 1st, 1886, with interest from that date.

GEORGE W. FARVER,
Executor of George Farver, dec'd.
R. Buckingham, Att'y. P. O., Derrs, Pa.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENT.

The following Widow's Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia Co., on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1886, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

James Barton estate, Bloomsburg. Personalty, $284.26.
Nathan Knittle estate, Beaver. Realty, $50.00.
John Keefer estate, Catawissa. Personalty, $315.30.
Reuben Sitler estate, Centre. Personalty, $149.75.
Joshua M. Willet estate, Bloomsburg. Realty, $271.00.

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk O. C.
G. M. QUICK, Dep.
Clerk's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Jan. 12, 1886.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE. 500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

CLAREMONT COLONY!
CLAREMONT COLONY!
CLAREMONT COLONY!
CLAREMONT COLONY!
CLAREMONT COLONY!
CLAREMONT COLONY!
CLAREMONT COLONY!

A new House every 16 days in the last 6 years. Our village, only 32 months old, has 5 stores, 2 hotels, 2 churches, school, newspaper, factory, foundry, 2 steamboats, 2 trains and 2 mails daily. Land rapidly advancing. Send, send, send **by all means**, send for circulars with 4 maps, 36 Photographic cuts of houses, all about the wonderful growth of our colony, its soil, climate, markets, business opportunities, health, prices, terms, and 96 other distinct subjects. Farms for $250 on monthly installments to those having employment, without leaving their situation. Address J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Surry Co., Va.
jan-29-ald-4t.

FOR SALE.

A lot of ground situate on Third street in Scott Town, near the Fair ground, about sixty by two hundred feet, on which is erected a dwelling house, grocery store, large bake oven, stable and out-buildings.

Also, another lot of ground adjoining the above about forty by two hundred feet on which is erected a DWELLING HOUSE, nearly new, nicely painted, and out-buildings.

For terms and conditions apply to

A. C. RABB,
Exchange, Montour county, Pa.
Or C. W. Miller, Bloomsburg, Pa.
jan. 22, 4t.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Columbia Co., their petitions for license, which will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the first day of February, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m.:

	Name.	Twp. or Boro.	
1.	Brennan, M. W.	Centralia,	Restaurant
2.	Bibby, James H.	Catawissa,	Bottler
3.	do.	do.	Liquor store
4.	Curry, Daniel F.	Centralia,	Hotel
5.	Gilmore, Fred. M.	Bloomsburg,	Restaurant
6.	Gilmore, Wm. H.	do.	Bottler
7.	Girton, Jacob L.	do.	Hotel
8.	Heckman George	Orange,	do.
9.	Hagenbuch, W. R.	do.	do.
10.	Markle, Moses A.	Berwick,	Restaurant
11.	Mann, John S.	Centre,	Hotel
12.	McBrearty, James	Centralia,	do.
13.	Peiffer, Mrs. Wm.	do.	do.
14.	Robbins, Cortez B.	Bloomsburg,	Liquor store
15.	Tubbs, W. R.	do.	Hotel

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk O. C.
G. M. QUICK, Dep.
Clerk's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Jan. 11, 1886.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration, executors and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, February 1st 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day:

1. The first and final account of Thomas W. Harrison Exr. of Samuel Harrison late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
2. The first and final account of George L. Moyer, Administrator of Harriet Moyer late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
3. The first and final account of Guy Jacoby, Executor of Nancy Kahler late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. The first and final account of Wesley Raup, Administrator of Daniel Raup, late of Locust township, deceased.
5. The account of Maurice E. Seybert, Administrator of Susan Seybert, late of Orange township, deceased.
6. The account of Maurice E. Seybert, Administrator de bonis non of Samuel Seybert late of Scott township, deceased.
7. The final account of David Whitmire guardian of Wm. Tremley, minor child of John Tremley late of Scott township, deceased.
8. The first and partial account of Samuel C. Jayne, Executor of Clara Linden late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
9. The first and final account of I. B. Gibbons, Administrator of George Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of John E. Welliver, Administrator of Reuben Rouch, late of Montour township, deceased.
11. The first and final account of Stephen Fohe and Philip L. Miller, Trustees of Phebe A. Miller, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of H. G. Creveling, Administrator of Susan B. Case, late of Scott township, deceased.

GEO. W. STERNER,
Jan. 8-tc Register.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Col. Co., and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at 2 o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1886,

All that certain village lot situate in Espy, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by Main street, on the west by an alley, on the east by lot owned by Alexander Wanick, being sixty feet front on Main street, whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. C. Woodward vs. John Waters and to be sold as the property of John Waters. Al. Vend. Ex.
Howell, Atty.

ALSO,

All the following real estate to-wit: All these three certain lots of ground lying contiguous to each other in Roberts' Addition to the Town of Catawissa being lots marked or numbered in the plot or plan of said Roberts' Addition, numbers fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight, 56, 57 and 58, forming one whole square in said plot or plan of two hundred and ten feet in length and the same in breadth, bounded on the east by Fourth street of said Roberts' Addition, on the west by an alley and on the south by the boundary line of said Roberts' Addition to the Town of Catawissa which said described real estate is situate in Roberts' Addition to the Town of Catawissa, in the township of Catawissa, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, whereon is erected a two story brick dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Solomon D. Rinard vs. Charles W. McKelvy and to be sold as the property of Charles W. McKelvy.
Vend. Ex.
Rhawn, Atty.

ALSO

All that certain property situate in Jackson township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by property of Wm. Brink, on the east by property of William Parks, on the south by property of Boyd Richie, on the west by property of Thos. F. Young, containing fifty acres, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling and bank barn, wagon shed and straw shed.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Lilley & Sleppy now to use of Jacob Gerrard against Daniel S. Young and to be sold as the property of Daniel S. Young.

K. & W. Al. Fi. Fa.
SAMUEL SMITH,
Jan. 8th, 1886. Sheriff.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!!

The heirs of H. R. Kline deceased, will offer at private sale

A FARM

situate two miles above Orangeville, along Fishingcreek, known as the Homestead, containing

84 ACRES.

It is in a good state of cultivation, and there is erected thereon a

Large Dwelling House,

well painted, and in good condition, large bank barn with sheds attached, carriage house, wagon shed, hog pen, and other out-buildings in first class condition. Two wells of water, one at the house, and the other at the barn.

Orchard of Excellent Fruit.

ALSO ANOTHER FARM

containing

60 ACRES,

in Orange township, adjoining the one above described and in a good state of cultivation, on which are erected a

TWO STORY HOUSE,

BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

Also a tract of

Timber Land,

in said township, containing

50 ACRES.

Any of the above properties remaining unsold on the 1st of February will be for rent. For terms and conditions apply to

J. HOWARD KLINE,
Orangeville, Pa.
Jan 8, 4t.

E. B. BROWER

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞ Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Just as Bad as Painted.

WIDESPREAD COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE TERRIBLE CONFESSION OF A PHYSICIAN.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in and the way you were rescued, such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street, spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were 'and now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery, *I* have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience; what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will die within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?" was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysis of the state board of health.

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

Dr. Henion was cured *five years ago* and *is well* and attending to his professional duties to-day in this city. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

* * *

When a burglar pries open a safe and does not find a prize it is a disagreeable surprise.—*Texas Siftings.*

Some Pittsburg capitalists are forming a company to introduce the new coal mining machine, which is intended to mine three times as much coal as a man.

* * *

Water with the chill taken off should be supplied to fowls at least twice a day during freezing weather. It should not be kept constantly before long wattled fowls like Leghorns, since their appendages are apt to become frost-bitten from frequent dipping in the water.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors,
San Francisco, Cal., and 528, 530 & 532 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

LADIES WANTED to work for us at their own homes. $7 to $10 per week can be easily made; no canvassing; fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp. Address HOME M'F'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass. jan.22-4t.d.

WE WANT SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once and state salary wanted. Address STANDARD SILVER WARE COMPANY, Washington St., Boston, Mass. jan-22-4t.d.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N.Y.

Jan 22-4t-d

PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY!

Through the failure of a large manufacturer of Cashmere Pattern Fringe Shawls, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which we propose to present to the ladies in the following manner: Send us 25 cents for **3 mos.** subscription to **Farm and Household,** a large **32 page** illustrated paper devoted to Farm and Household topics, Stories and general miscellany, and we will send you one of these **beautiful shawls FREE** by mail postpaid, or we will send 5 shawls and 5 subscriptions to one address for $1.00. **Satisfaction guaranteed** or money refunded. Address

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Box 42, Hartford, Conn.

PIANOS–ORGANS

The demand for the improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free. 100 Styles of ORGANS, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.

Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
NEW YORK; BOSTON; CHICAGO.

Jan.-15-4t-ald.

WANTED.—Ladies or gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day can be easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G COMPANY, 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Jan.-15-4t-r.

THE DICK PATENT FEED CUTTER.

For cutting hay, straw, ensilage, etc. The only cutter that will cut and split cornstalks. Cannot be damaged by overfeeding. Very durable and strong. Has straight heavy knives. Cuts six different sizes, and sold to suit the times. THOS. G. SMEDLEY, Gen. Agt., Willistown Inn P. O., Chester Co., Pa. Jan.-15-4t.-r.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th street, New York City. Jan-22-4t-d.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. decl8 85.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. decl8.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

Victory for the Drummers.

TAXATION IMPOSED UPON THEM BY STATES AND CITIES DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In June, 1883, Samuel A. Walling, a drummer for a Chicago liquor firm, was convicted in a police court in Grand Rapids, Mich., under a State law imposing a tax upon persons selling liquor in that State to be shipped from any other State, and was sentenced to pay a fine and was imprisoned in default of payment. He appealed to the County Circuit Court, and was there found guilty by a jury. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of Michigan, which decided against Walling. It was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which rendered a decision to-day.

The question before the court was whether the statute under which Walling was prosecuted is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. The Court held, Judge Bradley delivering the opinion, that a discriminating tax imposed by a State, operating to the disadvantage of the products of other States when introduced into the first-mentioned State is, in effect, a regulation in restraint of commerce among the States, and as such is a usurpation of the power conferred by the Constitution upon the Congress of the United States.

The Supreme Court of Michigan held that the tax imposed by the act is an exercise of the police power of the State for the discouragement of the use of intoxicating liquors and the preservation of the health and morals of the people. The Supreme Court of the United States holds that this would be a perfect justification of the act if it did not discriminate against the citizens and the products of other States, and thus usurp one of the prerogatives of the national legislature. The court concludes its opinion as follows:

"We think the act in question operates as a regulation of commerce among the States in a matter within the exclusive power of Congress and that it is for this reason repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and void. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Michigan is reversed and the case remanded, with instructions to take such further proceedings as may not be inconsistent with this opinion."

The Chief Justice did not sit in this case nor take any part in it.

On hearing of this decision, the committees from the several Commercial Travellers' Associations, who have been making arguments before the Commerce Committees of the Senate and House in support of bills to prohibit the assessment of taxes in the shape of license fees upon them by the States and cities in which they sell by samples, packed up and took the first train for home. The decision applies to every state and Territory, and the drummers will no longer be compelled to pay for licenses in other States than those in which they reside.

* * *

The Supreme Court has got a chance to deal a blow to the old-fashioned notion that street improvements and repairs may be assessed upon the property-owners most directly interested. The Court last week decided a Pittsburg case the other way, in an opinion written by Judge Gordon, an orphan asylum of that city having appealed against the enforcement of the act of 1871 which fixes one-half the cost of the improvements as the proper proportion to be taxed on the abutting property-holders. The Court holds that the Constitution virtually prohibits such assessment in the clause requiring all taxes upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax to be uniform. The principle that any part of a municipality should be arbitrarily and specially taxed for an improvement belonging to the whole is pronounced utterly vicious. There is no fixed rule by which the viewers are to determine in what proportion the supposed immediate beneficiaries are to be benefited by the improvement.

Nobody will be sorry that this old fetich of an idea has received what ought to be a death blow. When it is remembered that if everybody in a city does not use a public street everybody can use it if he wants to, there is nothing unfair in taxing everybody for an improvement that incidentally improves a few properties in value. The owners of those properties, on account of those very improvements, are afterward called on to pay increased taxes for the general good and for improvements that incidentally improve property in other streets.—*Times.*

The Poultry Yard.

One dozen winter eggs will pay a bigger store bill than two dozen summer eggs.

Sift the coal ashes in the poultry-house for the fowls to pick at and dust themselves in.

Did you ever try feeding a nice, sweet, fine cut clover hay to fowls in winter? It's tip-top feed. Timothy is first-rate and corn stalks are good.

Corn is a good feed for cold weather, but care should be taken not to feed so liberally as to cause the hens to become excessively fat, or they will cease to lay.

A sloppy wet floor in a hen house is an abomination, and invariably brings cramp, colds, and roup. It may be too late now to raise your floor if it is of that description, but you can put boards in and cover them with litter.

A hen that sits on the roost, or stands on one leg from morning till night these cold days, will not lay. Exercise is as essential as good feeding, and hens that are expected to lay must be so fed as to compel them to scratch and take exercise.

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as Scrofula, Boils, etc., etc. After a practical test, J. H. Mercer asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including Syphillis and Rheumatism. It is not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation, he guarantees it.

* * *

Over one million boxes of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets sold in the past twelve months, purely upon their merits. Why suffer with Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn, and Female Troubles, when J. H. Mercer offers you relief and positive cure in the Dyspepsia Tablets. He sells them on a guarantee.

* * *

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1.00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE LIFE LESSON

Learned by a Prominent Hudson Odd Fellow.

[From the Hudson (N. Y.) Register.]

Mr. John Elting, a faithful Odd Fellow (Past Grand Lindenwald, No. 442) and a member of the Baptist Church, says: "I have been as most of my acquaintances in Hudson know, a sufferer from dyspepsia for ten years. Beginning with indigestion, sour stomach and flatulence, I became so weak that my body became a burden too heavy to carry and my mind was weighted down by a gloomy despondency. After eating I felt as if I had a ball of glowing iron in my stomach; my abdomen would bloat and I was afflicted almost constantly with a sick headache. A lady learning of my condition, advised me to use DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, telling me what an infinite deal of good it had done her and others whom she knew. I began taking it in the latter part of August, and used altogether only three bottles, when it achieved in me the most wonderful improvement. I have now gained flesh, and feel stronger, better and happier than I have in ten years. FAVORITE REMEDY cured my friend R. F. Hermans, of Ghent, of the lingering remains of malarial fever and of biliousness. Mr Harvey Thomas the grocer on Warren street, just below the Worth House, says that it has had wonderfully good effects upon him. Scores of my acquaintances say that having once tried it, they would never again be without it. I have given it to my children and found it the best medicine I have ever known for regulating their bowels and purifying their blood. The knowledge of this medicine I deem the greatest lesson of physical life."

A Battle and Its Victory.—"I carried the burden of dyspepsia about all my life," said Mrs. Pierce, a lady eighty years old residing at Rochester, N. Y., "until about three years ago I began taking Dr. David Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy'—of Rondout, you know—and it has given me more ambition and strength than I have had since I was young."

TRADE MARK.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY,

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to **Cure** a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for **CATARRH** and the only one that promises an **Absolute, Positive Cure.** It is truly a blessing to mankind. **A Trial is all that is asked for it.** Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a **SPECIFIC** for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a rare and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

TRADE MARK.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of **SCROFULA** about you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

For constitutional or scrofulous **CATARRH**, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS SORES "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. **SORE EYES** Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES. TELESCOPES.
FIELD-GLASSES. MAGIC LANTERNS.
BAROMETERS. THERMOMETERS.
Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.
924 Chestnut St. *PHILADELPHIA.*
feb6-1y

ALL ladies who rosy and cheerful would be, should try a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's FEMALE REMEDY. Ask your druggist for it. $1.

IF YOU have rheumatic, stinging or aching pains in the back or side, or hips leading down to the urinary organs, and distress you there—Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT will remove the cause and cure you. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., $1.

IF YOUR heart seems out of its natural bearing, or skips beats, or sometimes feels as though it was in your throat, or seems to crowd on the lungs, affecting breathing—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED will promptly relieve and cure. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., $1.00.

IF YOU have cankered throat, or dry hacking, or catarrh dropping, causing cough—Dr. Kilmer's INDIAN CONSUMPTION OIL relieves instantly and permanently cures. Druggists sell it. 25c., 50c., $1.

N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING AGENTS
TIMES BUILDING PHILADELPHIA
Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.
Receive Advertisements for this Paper.
ESTIMATES For NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING at Lowest Cash Rates FREE
Send 10c. in stamps for AYER & SON'S MANUAL

TAKE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all diseases of the

Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 34	8 50	Scranton	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	Bellevue	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 20	Taylorville	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	Lackawanna	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 09	8 09	Pittston	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 01	West Pittston	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 54	Wyoming	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 51	Maltby	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 47	Bennett	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 41	Kingston	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 41	Kingston	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	Plymouth	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	Avondale	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 28	Nanticoke	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 22	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 27
7 30	11 12	7 12	Shickshinny	7 37	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	Hick's Ferry	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 51	6 54	Beach Haven	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	Berwick	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	Briar Creek	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	Willow Grove	8 14	11 24	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 32	Lime Ridge	8 18	11 29	4 21
6 42	10 27	6 27	Espy	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	Bloomsburg	8 30	11 44	4 31
6 30	10 16	6 16	Rupert	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawissa Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	Danville	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	Chulasky	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 43	Cameron	9 11	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1885.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 8th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.45 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.50 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.58 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.05 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.35 a. m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.15 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.48 p. m., Sunbury, 7.45 p. m.

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may 15-1y

ODD ITEMS.

Says she: "Mother I think
I will go to the rink
This evening and see the game of polo."
"Guess not," says her ma;
"You will stay where you are,
And practice the flat-iron solo."

It is said that General Sherman is to remove from St. Louis. Of course the girls will miss him.

New York is threatened with another calamity. A temperance daily paper is to be started.

In this freezing weather the tiller of the soil is better off than the man who holds the tiller of the sea.

A medical journal declares that rheumatism is caused by wearing overcoats. Show this to your tailor.

A girl squeezes her own feet to make it appear small, but she leaves the squeezing of her hand to the men.

It is said the new book, "Advice to Homely Girls," is not bought by young ladies—they send their brothers after it.

Miss Susan B. Anthony has been in Washington for several days, but the President has not yet invited her to go sleighing with him.

Joel Chandler Harris, the well known writer, was of African birth. He was born at Booghia, where his father, a missionary, then dwelt.

If Senator Sherman shall live to serve the full period for which he is now chosen he will have served in the Senate twenty-eight years.

In Zululand ten head of cattle is the average price of a girl sold in marriage. Here girls are often given away for a calf—of a husband.

An exchange says: "There is but one way to keep the girls away from the skating rinks." Yes, but what a pity it would be to kill them all.

It is said that Confucius was never known to speak at meals. He probably sat at the middle of the table, then, where everything was handy.

A Brooklyn girl stepped into a jeweler's and asked for a pair of "consistency bracelets." Somebody had told her that consistency was a jewel.

A Maine girl boasts that she can make 338 different kinds of cakes. Some girls have no tact. She has ruined her chances of matrimony.

It is said that the girls in the United States Treasury do not marry because they know so much about men. They do handle bills a good deal, a for fact.

In these days of hydrophobia it may be well to remark that no person who has paid for his newspapers in advance was ever known to be bitten by a mad dog.

Mrs. Ryan, who took over the four little hydrophobic boys for Pasteur's treatment in Paris, brought back five, which speaks volumes for the treatment.—*Ex.*

"Oh, where are the girls of the past?" asked a poet. If he means for us to answer the conundrum we should say they are getting ready to be the grandmothers of the future.

The editor of a Montana paper is in receipt of six letters from girls in the States who are willing to work, or marry, or do anything else to aid the prosperity of that Territory.

Zero don't mean "O" in the plumber's dictionary and day-book. It means a seal-skin sacque for the madam and a Summer resort for the entire family.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A crank who recently died up in Calaveras county thought so much of punctuality that he placed a clock under his head so that he could die on time.

The wolf changes its hair every year, but the fashionable young lady of the present day sees the wolf and goes it three or four better—she changes her hair three or four times a day.

"I consider him a bold, arrogant man." "Yes, I know he is now, but he won't be very long." "And why not, I should like to know?" "He is to be married next week."—*Chicago Ledger.*

Horseflesh as Food.

A writer in the New York *Sun* says: It will probably be news to many Americans who have lived in Paris that they have unknowingly often eaten horseflesh at some of the minor restaurants. In 1883 over 12,000 horses, mules and donkeys were slaughtered for food there, and sold for about the price of beef. This accounts for the modest prices prevailing in the cheap buillons. It is claimed that the custom tends to the improvement of the horse. One point may certainly be granted, that a worn-out jade is now got in condition for the meat market and is put to death in a much less cruel fashion than formerly. In former years the government made many efforts to stop the sale of horseflesh, and immense quantities of it were seized at different times, but it is now viewed as having become a necessity. In any case, there are 80 duly licensed horse butchers in Paris at the present moment. The first efforts to put a stop to the practice of eating horseflesh can be traced as far back as 1739. During the revolution, however, almost the whole of Paris lived on horseflesh, while during the last Franco-Prussian war, horseflesh was considered a delicacy. The writer remembers having eaten once at the Quartier Latin a students' dinner entirely composed of horseflesh. The students tried it as an experiment, which, thanks to good seasoning and good appetite, proved a great success. It is no exaggeration to say that in almost all the cheaper restaurants horseflesh enters constantly into the preparation of soups and stews, and that in many of them roast beef is nothing but roast horse. Of course you cannot easily find out what you are eating in the potages and ragouts. But the horse roast beef always betrays itself as horseflesh when roasted, shows no fiber, and looks more like liver than like beef, and often has those little holes which everybody knows who has ever eaten coarsely baked and tough beef liver.

* * *

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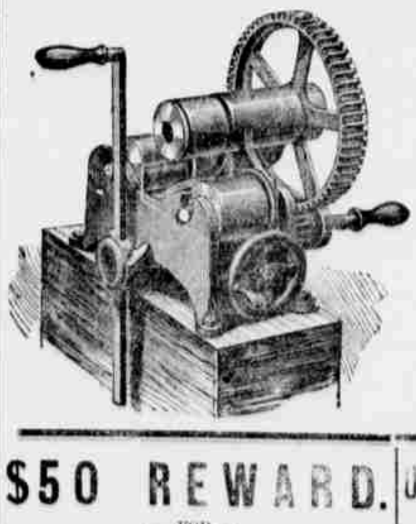

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